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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,621—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1902.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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COPENHAGEN
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. W. Cockman.	26th July
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	A. Calabrese.	4253	25th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	30th July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,520	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	16th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	"	907-8	" 550

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,434 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st July, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY the 31st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 4th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	18th August 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1¼ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœpathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D.	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS.

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	4	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
BENARES,

COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL

with full rights in all the well-known Proprietary Preparations of the Firm, such as Essence of Chiretta, Neem, Papiya, &c., &c.

ALSO THE WELL APPOINTED PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL PRESS

with a full stock of Presses, Type, especially good Nagari fonts and all requisites for a high class Printing Establishment, including the copyright in numerous publications.

ALSO A LARGE, PUCCA BUILT PARTIALLY UPPER STORIED

DWELLING HOUSE

containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and out-houses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES,
or from
MESSRS. C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

THE "CROWN" PIANO.

ONE of the best known PIANOS in America to-day is the "CROWN." It is as well known in America as the great makers of the Continent that have been known for over a century across the water.

What has caused the popularity of the "CROWN," may be asked by those not familiar with the Piano. We will answer briefly that it is on account of its superb mechanism. Every little detail of the instrument is looked after by expert mechanics with the greatest care, from the sounding-board to its exterior design. The men who examine every part to that which goes to make up the whole of the numerous details of a first class Piano have had years of experience in Piano building and regulating. Those men not only know the demands of the hour, but are constantly making experiments and improvements whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. On account of this care and study the "CROWN" Piano is known as a marvellous instrument in construction and perfection of tone, quality, delicate action and artistic design. But this is not all. While the "CROWN" Piano in all its qualities mentioned, is as near perfection as skill can make it, it is capable of imitating the sound of nearly every orchestral instrument known. This instead of detracting from the sweet and pure tone of the Piano, improves it.

In connection with the other features is a practice clavier, a device which never allows the hammer to touch the strings during periods of practice, thus saving the Pianos from constant wear, and at the same time saving the performer the annoyance of that continuous monotone so distasteful to a sensitive ear.

ORCHESTRAL GRAND "CROWN" PIANO.

THE PIANO OF MANY TONES.

Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

CASH RS. 950.

On the Hire System	For 12 months	Rs. 88-12 per month,
	" 21 "	" 47-8 "

EXTRAS.

Packing Case	Rs. 25	Revolving Piano Stool	Rs. 18
Woollen Cover	" 15	Set of insulators	" 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of [illegible]ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON'S VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles, TEEZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible]. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. " 100 "	200
2 Do. " 75 "	150
4 Do. " 50 "	200
10 Do. " 25 "	250
100 Do. " 10 "	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
1 8, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to Box No. "267 J.," Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year Rs. 2 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

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W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF RAPESEED, LINSEED, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Goods Station—

Several bags of rapeseed, poppyseed, linseed, toor, wheat, toor husks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions fom the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, jagree, Moha flowers, cigars, boxes of ghee, tilly in bags, cotton picking, grain sweepings, waste papers, cotton in bales, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Venilal.—156 bales of Presidency Mills reel yarn No. 6 1-2s, each bale of 400 lbs., flower tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Damodhur Govindjee—

W L & Co.-336—1 original Gordon printing press size 8" by 12."

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria, in very good order.
1 powerful flea-beaten grey arab, 14 hands, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome brown waler, 15 hands, 6 years, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome young white bull terrier bitch, and one nicely marked fox terrier bitch, both young dogs, and very affectionate.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Street, Fort, above Messrs. Pearse and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, glass door almyras, Brussels and Persian carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., one lady and one gent's bicycles, sewing machine by Singer and Co., &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, handsome glass door almyras, &c., &c., the property of Captain VINCENT.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Elphinstone Chawl, near the B. B. & C. I. R. Elphinstone Road Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboards, platedware, crockery and glassware, nearly new, hand-sewing machine, Army and Navy Carpenters'Lathe, American Stove, large size organ by Soundy, square piano by Richard Lepp, lady's and gent's bicycles, iron safe, lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of T. WILLIAMS, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 11 CASES OF GINGER AND LEMON ESSENCES AND MUNYON'S SMALL REMEDIES.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs B. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld., of Apollo Street—

11 cases of ginger and lemon essences by Clayton and Jovett, and about 100 dozen assorted Munyon's small remedies.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as chairs, sofas, almira, cupboards, meat-safe, hat and bookstand, dressing and Wash-hand tables.
1 handsome semi-grand piano by Soundy & Co.
1 clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
15 dozen Christy's caps of London.
1 Chubb's iron safe, 26 by 120 by 20 inches.

By order of the Administrator-General.—31 pieces coloured prints belonging to the estate of the late Keshavji Madanji.

AT 2 P. M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria with lamps.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 66, Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano, oil paintings and oleographs, Singer's hand sewing machine, table ornaments, carpets, lamps, carpenter's tools, etc., the property of W. MICHAEL, Esq., proceeded up-country.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household new furniture, made by Madrasi carpenters, such as drawing-room suits lined plush, bevelled mirror, back sideboards and cabinets, dining table and chairs, easy chairs revolving and plain topped office tables, single and double new designed bedsteads, brass double bedst., bevelled mirror door single and double almiras and wardrobes, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, reclining and half-back sofas, carpets, clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, Austrian safes on stands, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF A PIECE OF VACANT LAND SITUATE BETWEEN PAREL AND DADUR ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Ruttonsey Curumsey, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Ganshamdass, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of September, 1899, the following land, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate between Parel and Dadur Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 9,736 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground of the Bombay Municipality, on the east by the Dadur Road, on the south by the vacant ground of Parsee Manoherjee Bomanjee Punthaky, and on the west by the vacant ground of Mungiel Dhacool Thaccoor, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 497 New No. 12505, and New Survey No. 2000 1-1990, and was demised by Agree Sunwar Sookat Gowand, Ramchunder Powshia Gowand and Pandoo Powshia Gowand unto Maneckchand Hirachand, his heirs, administrators and assigns from the 20th day of June 1889, for the term of 99 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 300.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, GAS AND OTHER FITTINGS AND GOOD WILL OF THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, AT CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the furniture, fittings, glassware, crockery, platedware, gas fittings, provisions, perfumery, copper ice cream moulds, large size English ice box, large size stove, etc., of the Vienna Confectionery, also recipe of the different varieties of ice creams.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL................	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Manager.

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9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest 15 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,710,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..........................	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

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" 6 Months.......................	4½ "
" 8 Months..........................	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
PRICE : Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
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THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
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EVERY Writing Table should have one. A Set of 14 adjustable Cards with Index for each month of the century, in neat red frame to stand on table. No refills necessary for 100 years! Price Rs. 2. Apply to

VEST & Co.,
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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Post Free.

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Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

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Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
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Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 23.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 27·90 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 12·00 do. Bombay.
„ ·10 do. Madras.

Rs. 40·00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Minimum rate received 10 per cent. Average rate 15·97.

Telegraphic Transfers—nil.

Total amount sold during week	40,00,000	
Amount to be allotted next week	40,00,000	
Extra allotments of Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 } do. Madras „ 70,000 }	at 1s. 4d.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 3-4	= plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 1-8	= plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 3-8	= — 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-4	= — 1-16
Do. New York	52 3-4	= — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-4	= unchanged.
Do. New York	4·27 7-8	= do.
Discount. Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
„ Short London Bills 2 1-2	„	= do.
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	„	= — 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3	„	= unchanged.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8	„	= do.
Interest, day to day loans 1 7-8	„	= — 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2	„	= — 1-4

Sugar—German granulated sugar, first marks 7 1-2s. July-Aug. Tone steady.

Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore, 38 2-8 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed, 53 1-2 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 9,000. Spot 5—1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·49	4·43	4·30	4·23	
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 1	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
4·20	4·18	4·18	4·17	4·17
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000	Bales.
„ Last year	3,000	
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.	
„ Continent	Nil.	
Mid-Uplands	9 1-4	
Futures, month of July	8·55	plus 7
Do. do. Dec.	7·78	plus 1
Coffee	5 1-2	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	7·99 —2
Do. Dec.	7·81 —1

Closing tone quiet but steady.

Goat Skin sales closed to-day with a good demand.

Goat skins Madras dull and prices par to 1-2d. lower.

Goat skins Bombay firm and prices 1d. to 1 1-2d. higher.

Total quantity sold 7,40,000.

Sheep skin sales opened to-day with a good demand at last sale rates.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday 23rd July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,952	bales.
Wheat	1,587	cwts.
Linseed	853	„
Rapeseed	1,117	„
Gingellyseed	585	„
Poppyseed	1,941	„
Groundnuts	101	„
Castorseed	2,360	„
Rice	701	„
Myrabollams	13	„
Cottonseed	573	„

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 31-32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight			D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		129
Shanghai	30	„	„	171 1-2
Japan	30	„	„	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Quite but steady.

Cash	97-12
1st Settlement	97-11
2nd do.	97-9

Money Market—Very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready } Forward }	9 10
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward }	6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do. Forward }	6 12
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } do. Forward }	7 3
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready } Forward }	8 7
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready } Forward }	26 12 to 27.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	1,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·48	4·42	4·29	4·22
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March.**
4·19	4·17	4·17	4·16
March-Apr.			
4·16			

All one point down.

COTTON.—The local market is a shade steadier to-day, with more enquiry from Mills and Eastern shippers, and more business resulting at Colaba. Ready rates are unchanged, while the Sutta market is nominally Rs. 1 higher.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	24 3-8

MURDER BY A GIRL.

MR. T. D. FRY, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in May last, convicted a girl named Mawli, wife of Usman, of murder, and sentenced her to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. Fry remarked in his judgement that the accused, adhering to former confessions, pleaded guilty to the charge of having murdered her husband's sister, Nuran, a girl of 9. The accused stated that Nuran used to tell her mother-in-law spiteful stories about her, and that she accordingly killed her by beating her on the head with a stone which she picked up near a stone quarry. Then after endeavouring to conceal the corpse with more stones, she returned home, and when questioned as to Nuran's whereabouts stated that Nuran, who had started from the house with her, had returned almost immediately. The corpse however, was found; and on being questioned, the accused admitted her guilt, an admission to which she had adhered throughout the proceedings. The murder, said Mr. Fry, was certainly a deliberate one, but as the accused was a girl of 18, and was seemingly of a very low class of intelligence, he did not think that a sentence of death was called for. He therefore sentenced her to transportation for life.

The Appeal Court dismissed the appeal.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

BIRTH.

KANGA—July 23, at Pudumji's House, Poona, wife of Mr Pestonji M Kanga, Solicitor, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHAMBERS—On July 21, at Spur Tank Road, Egmore Madras, the wife of G A Chambers, of a son.

THOMPSON—July 19, at Azamgarh, United Provinces, the wife of Inspector B J A Thompson, 2nd grade, United Provinces Police, of twins, boy and girl. (Nos. 9 and 10.)

DEATHS.

CAMPIER—July 15, at her residence, Gorakhpore, Lavinia widow of the late Edward Bollard Campier, Landlord and Indigo Planter, District Gorakhpore.

DE MELLO—July 16, at Terence Hall, Mussoorie, Augusta Mary, widow of the late C H DeMello, Educational Department (retired), aged 82 years.

CHAMBERLAIN—July 9, at Lady Robert's Home, Murree, of enteric fever, Robert Ind Chamberlain, Captain, 11th Bengal Lancers, eldest son of Vincent Chamberlain, Esq. 70, Carlisle Place, London.

RUSSELL—July 10, at Mhow, C I, the Rev Norman Hotson Russell, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, aged 38 years and 5 months.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 1-8m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-26m., 8-16a.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with the English Mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

THE ALL-INDIA PAPAL JUBILEE MEMORIAL FUND.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay, held on the 13th instant, it was resolved to contribute a sum of one hundred rupees to the "All-India Papal Jubilee Memorial Fund" towards the Papal seminary at Kandy established by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—Mr. C. M. Ballivalla, the proprietor of the Novelty Theatre, and the members of his company, the Victoria Theatrial Company, who are about to start on a tour to Mysore and other parts of India, have been invited by their friends to a complimentary dinner and entertainment at the "Allbless Baug" to-night, when a large gathering is expected.

THE LATE SIRDAR DORABJEE PADAMJEE.—His Excellency the Viceroy has sent a letter of sympathy to the family of the late Sirdar Dorabjee Padamjee, in which the value of the public services rendered by the deceased is suitably recognised. Lord Curzon remarks that he well remembered that, when he visited Poona, it was the deceased Sirdar who read to him the address from the Poona Municipality.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Saroopibai, a Marwari woman, aged twenty years. The deceased lived at Mombadevie. For the last four months she had been subject to colic pains in the stomach, which came at the interval of every fortnight and she used to take opium to relieve herself of the pain. On Wednesday there was a recurrence of the pain and she took accidentally an overdose of opium. She became unconscious and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died the same day. A verdict of death from an overdose of opium was recorded.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sophy Broodsky, a European woman, was prosecuted by Mr. B A. Parekh, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on a charge of selling liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. Bowen, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment. About twenty bottles of foreign liquor, which were found in the accused's house by the Abkari Officers, were ordered to be confiscated.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Kastur Velajee, a shopkeeper, was charged with kidnapping a Marwari girl named Toolsi, aged 13, from the lawful protection of her mother-in-law Astoo, on the 13th instant. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Welinker, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that Toolsi lived with her mother-in-law in Telli Gullie. Accused first took her away from her house to the place of one Jankee, a woman of bad reputation. Subsequently Toolsi was removed to the shop of one Hirachand Toolaji, in Mambadevi. After recording the evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to Sessions for trial.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Tannhauser	Wagner
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe
Song	The Wanderer	Caryll
Selection	The Toreador	Schubert
Vaise	Pomone	Waldteufel
Polka	Trozkopfchen	Faust

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umar khadi and Dongri	2	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	3	4	91
Total plague deaths to date	119,424	99,063	
Same date last year	6	19	112

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Inspector Sloane charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapoorji Hormasji Tadiwala,* Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jumakhram, and Luxmidas Nagordas with conspiring to forge a will of Gadia Hariwalabh Gulabchand, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and abetment. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the first and fifth accused, Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, the second and the third accused, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, the fourth and the sixth accused. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, with Mr. Welinker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the first will of Bai Nurhudabai, widow of Jadia Hariwalabh Gulabchand.

Mr. Phirozshaw Nusserwanji Billimoria, solicitor, in continuation of his evidence said that on the 26th of February 1901 a book was handed over to him, but he did not know who gave it to him. Gordhan Nursy, his client, did not suggest to him that the will was a forgery, but on the contrary he suggested that Gordhan should inquire into the matter as the will was against his (Gordhan's) interests. He was personally present when some of the books were examined but he could not say what particular book was examined in his presence. Witness was further examined with reference to the correspondence that passed between himself as solicitor for Gordhan Nursy and Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors for the executors of the first will of Nurhudabai, and also the correspondence that passed between him and Mr. Cama, as solicitor for Bhaichand Naron. Though he had been asking Messrs Bhaishanker and Kanga since November 1901 for the inspection of the second will of Nurhudabai, it was not given to him. After the discovery of the alleged will the third accused ceased to come to his office and give instructions on behalf of Gordhan Nursy. When asked if he could identify Chabildas Ranchod, witness said he could not after so long a time.

Mr. Kapadia said that an exhibit had been taken out of the Court by the prosecution and shown to a witness. He said that such ought not to have been the case. On the motion of Mr. Kapadia the Court passed an order that no exhibits should be given to any party to take out of Court.

Jagjivan Mahakam was examined as regards his visit to Trimbakeshwar in company of Hariwalabh and his family. He identified the signature of Hariwalabh on the books of the priest Bandoo of Trimbekeshwar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia witness said that the book was shown to him by Inspector Sloan, and he had read all that was written in the book by Hariwalabh and himself. He read the date of the entry in the book and that reminded him of his visit to Trimbak. He came to Bombay from Patan on some business.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that he did not know the name of the grandfather of Hariwalabh; he knew the name of his father only.

Mr. Girdarlal Harilal, solicitor, gave evidence that he knew all the accused. On the 23rd of July, 1900, Vithal Chaturbhooj came to him with a will of Nurhudabai dated 2nd July, 1901 and title deeds of the property mortgaged to Hariwalabh and Narbadabai. He applied for a probate of the will of Nurhudabai dated 2nd July, 1900, and subsequently he sent the will for translation. Later on the 4th August, 1900, Vithal Chaturbooj brought to him the second will of Nurhudabai. Vithal told him that Gordhan Nursy had given him the will. Witness saw the will and found the mark in it to be different. On the 27th September, 1900, he received a notice from the Registrar that the will should be filed with the proper translation. The following day he sent the will to the Chief Translator's office for translation. He had sent a notice to Maga Goa asking him not to sell the ornaments of Hariwalabh pledged with him by Nurhudabai as they were to be redeemed. On the 18th August, 1901, the fifth accused came to his house with four others and made a statement which witness took down in Guzarati at his dictation. The fifth accused signed the statement in his presence. Before the statement was made he warned him (fifth accused), that it would go against him. The statement was also signed by the four persons who had accompanied him. Subsequently witness took inspection of the will in the Registrar's office. Gordhan Nursy came from Patan at the end of December and made an affidavit.

At this stage of the case the Court adjourned.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Gainoo Bheeva, a Purdesi syce, in the employ of a Parsi gentleman, was swindled out of Rs. 150 by one Balla Natha, a young Hindu, under extraordinary circumstances. Inspector Flanagan prosecuted. The evidence showed that the accused was a member of a gang of swindlers which consisted of a bead-man, a police sepoy, a Jadoovalia (magician) and others. He met the complainant about a month ago in a grogshop and entered into conversation with him, in course of which he gave out that two Bunias had been disputing over certain properties and that one of them had offered a reward of Rs. 12,000 to any one who would kill his opponent by magic. The accused further stated that if the complainant found out a magician to do the work, he would get a part of the reward. The complainant promised to find out a magician and they departed. A few days after, a man went to the complainant and pretending himself to be a magician, asked him whether he could do any work for him. The complainant took the man to the accused and they three then went to a house in Jacob Circle, where they found a man named Govind, who it was subsequently ascertained, also belonged to the gang. Here they held a short consultation after which the complainant was told to bring the magician next day when the Bunia who required the services of the latter, would also be present. When the complainant went to the house next day with the magician, he was introduced to the Bunia whom they called "Bara Seth." After some conversation the latter asked the magician to perform the magic and kill his opponent, the other Bunia. The magician went through certain ceremonies and then declared that he had killed the Bunia. The "Bara Seth" thereupon left the house, pretending to verify this and returned after a short while, expressing his satisfaction at the marvellous work done by the magician and produced a bundle supposed to contain Rs. 12,000 in currency notes. The bundle was placed before the magician and others, but the former said it should not be touched until a certain sacrifice was offered. Two of the conspirators then pretended to be possessed with an evil spirit and asked those present to give gold as sacrifice. The complainant brought gold and gave it to the magician. This was, however, not accepted and he was asked to bring Rs. 50 in cash instead. This the complainant did. The conspirators next pretended to perform certain ceremonies and went to a temple, where the supposed policeman arrested them for having killed the Bunia and asked for a bribe of Rs. 1,000. The conspirators said they had got among themselves Rs. 900 and asked complainant to bring his share of Rs. 100. He collected the money and gave it to one of the conspirators and after this he was told to come on a particular day for his reward. When the complainant went there he did not find any of the parties. He then discovered that he had been swindled and complained to his master. The matter was reported to the police and the accused was arrested when he went again to see the complainant at his master's house.

The accused in his defence said that he joined the conspiracy innocently.

The Magistrate in his decision said that he was satisfied from the evidence that the accused took part in this swindle and asked complainant to join it in the hope of making money. The complainant was corroborated by the witnesses from whom he had borrowed the money, and by those from whom he had bought the gold. If the accused joined the conspiracy innocently, how was it that he himself had not to pay any money. A clear fraud had been perpetrated but the principal offenders were still at large. It was possible they had made themselves scarce till the result of this case was known to them. His Worship convicted the accused and taking into consideration one previous conviction against him for a similar offence, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer two months' further imprisonment with hard labour. If the fine was paid it was ordered to be given to the complainant as part compensation for the loss sustained by him.

CAPTAIN Schouljenko, a Russian officer who served with the Boers and was taken prisoner, was set free at Satara on Tuesday and leaves on Thursday to join the Russian Consul at Nasik. Thence he is going shortly to Port Said and Odessa, where he expects a nominal arrest for having broken his leave of six months.

As a result of the recent Conference on Education at Simla, the Bengal Government is consulting the leading public bodies on the desirability of establishing a school for the practical teaching of Agriculture. The Behar Landholders' Association considers that agriculture should be included in the curriculum of all English High Schools with a provision of garden implements and samples for each school.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Thursday.—A general fall of pressure has taken place. The depression in the Gangetic plain is still in existence. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and Bengal. The Arabian sea monsoon current has given light rain on the West Coast. Showers in Central India, Rajputana, Central Provinces, West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, Punjab and the Gangetic plain. The most important falls are Cherrapunji; 4 inches; Meerut and Chittagong, three; Dhubri 2 1-2 Nowgong and Sambalpur, two inches Sialkot 1 1-2 inches. Moderate to strong winds are blowing in Gujarat but no rain has fallen in that area and though the rain given by the Arabian Sea current is widely distributed. The amounts received are generally small. The distribution of pressure continued unfavorable for the extension of easterly winds westwards and the rain of the bay current is confined to Burma, Assam and Bengal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shirala, Captain L. W. Peck, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, experienced strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and light winds and fine weather from Borses to Cannanore, thence moderate monsoon and squally weather.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following report :—

JULGAUM JAMODE, JULY 23.

During the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning the weather has been a little cloudy and windy and only a very few irregular drizzling showers of rain have fallen gauging 10 cents. Jowari sowing is being carried on vigorously and it is nearing its close Standing cotton plants progress well.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 24TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Looks like rain. All corps doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Weeding progressing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Very often cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhwnagar.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Sowing fairly progress.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts
Previously registered	18	22	24	97	22	78	23	52
Thursday, 24th July	0	40	0	84	0	80	0	24
Total	18	62	25	81	23	58	23	76
Total fall to July 24th 1901	56	64	47	72	52	06	45	32
Total fall to July 24th 1900	32	63	32	02	31	23	32	64

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL, (MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	50
July 24th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am	0	21
Total	21	71

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINES.

Table shewing actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 8 a.m., 19th July :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	C's
Bandora	20	48	Wadhwan	1	35
Panjoo	16	55	Dabhoe	8	82
Vaiturana	17	77	Sevalia	5	26
Palghur	20	71	Godhra	6	61
Gholwad	24	45	Patri	2	58
Daman	46	88	Limkhera	8	10
Bulsar	33	28	Dohad	10	31
Nausari	24	57	Amargarh	16	49
Surat	28	60	Rutlam	10	66
Kim	19	19	Nagda	8	6
Broach	15	39	Rajpardi	12	27
Baroda	8	10	Vyara	18	70
Mehmadabad	5	23	Nandbar	11	96
Ahmedabad	2	64	Nardana	4	75
Viramgam	3	5			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY, 1902.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·449	N	5	103·3	79·9	69	—	1·35	—5·27
Sirsa	29·400	S	6	105·3	80·6	74	0·21	7·33	—2·61
Delhi	29·414	NW	2	87·2	82·0	83	0·03	16·52	+6·17
Agra	29·464	SW	2	88·0	79·9	87	0·10	10·30	—0·99
Cawnpore	29·474	WNW	4	91·3	80·1	96	0·65	5·17	—7·74
Allahabad	29·468	W	9	85·1	78·6	93	3·54	11·21	—4·43
Jhansi	29·511	WSW	6	87·4	77·4	89	0·13	13·93	—1·41
Jacobabad	29·33	SE	5	111·3	88·0	53	...	0·27	—0·81
Karachi	29·549	W	20	92·4	82·2	79	...	3·25	—0·08
Jeypore	29·519	WSW	5	89·2	78·1	71	0·13	5·11	—4·12
Ajmere	29·527	W	13	88·9	79·1	77	—	4·86	—3·50
Deesa	29·509	SW	25	95·1	81·6	66	..	1·09	—8·91
Ahmedabad	29·612	SW	7	95·2	83·6	65	—	3·57	—13·54
Bhuj	29·669	W	34	93·3	80·9	63	...	1·83	—6·09
Jamnagar	29·621	SSW	27	94·0	83·3	66	..	1·42	—10·57
Dwarka	29·614	WSW	26	87·9	81·8	79	..	6·80	...
Rajkot	29·610	WSW	25	95·9	86·5	81	..	0·98	—14·38
Bhownagar Para	29·665	SW	1	98·6	76·8	64	..	4·16	—3·96
Veraval	29·628	WSW	26	95·1	81·8	84	—	7·56	—2·36
Neemuch	29·588	W	18	87·5	75·5	82	—	8·11	—3·53
Indore	29·620	W	16	85·3	74·1	83	..	11·54	—1·96
Saugor	29·571	W	11	81·4	74·1	88	0·11	15·40	—5·11
Jubulpore	29·547	WSW	7	83·9	74·1	93	1·14	16·20	—8·72
Hoshangabad	29·603	SW	8	88.2	76·2	91	0·07	10·08	—9·74
Khandwa	29·622	W	12	87·7	76·1	80	0·97	17·17	+4·23
Raipur	29·550	W	5	88·3	72·9	81	...	6·07	—15·07
Nagpur	29·589	NNE	15	95·2	76·1	80	0·28	9·95	—10·17
Amraoti	29·636	WSW	18	88·2	75·5	82	0·01	12·79	—2·03
Akola	29·644	W	6	86·0	75·4	82	0·22	11·67	—2·20
Surat	29·684	W	15	89·1	80·6	79	—	26·63	×3·09
Malegaon	29·676	WSW	3	86·9	76·1	74	—	8·34	—0·04
Bombay	29·742	WSW	17	85·1	79·2	85	0·19	23·71	—18·19
Poona	29·720	WSW	25	81·6	71·9	80	0·07	10·64	+0·67
Ahmednagar	29·723	WNW	20	88·8	71·4	73	..	6·13	—1·23
Aurangabad	29·723	W	19	87·4	60·7	95	0·09	6·61	—
Sholapur	29·723	SW	21	91·7	74·0	70	..	5·34	—2·30
Ratnagiri	29·798	WSW	9	83·9	73·9	87	0·25	52·14	—6·67
Bijapur	29·782	[illegible]W	M	85·9	71·6	69	—	4·95	—0·17
Belgaum	29·773	WSW	27	74·5	68·8	95	0·10	23·28	+3·33
Goa	29·841	WNW	12	84·5	77·4	83	0·47	80·50	+33·48
Karwar	29·848	WNW	8	84·7	78·5	80	0·13	92·71	+25·60
Mangalore	29·854	WNW	4	86·9	78·4	90	0·06	77·86	+21·39
Calicut	29·976	NW	8	84·7	73·0	88	0·80	51·56	—3·76
Cochin	29·916	Calm	...	85·3	72·2	90	3·33	51·76	+5·81
Bangalore	29·846	W	14	89·3	66·8	78	..	3·04	—3·00
Secunderabad	29·719	W	18	90·6	73·0	75	..	2·10	—8·34
Masulipatam	29·706	WNW	11	93·1	80·4	85	—	7·36	—2·05
Bellary	29·775	WSW	14	91·5	76·3	66	—	4·82	×1·77
Cuddapah	29·762	W	G	99·2	81·4	64	..	6·77	+0·66
Madras	29·757	WSW	9	98·5	79·0	68	...	4·06	—1·16
Coimbatore	29·845	WSW	7	88·9	71·6	88	..	6·60	+2·96
Trichinopoly	29·827	WSW	0	99·1	79·8	61	—	2·63	+0·14
Negapatam	29·803	SW	40	94·2	80·0	76	—	2·21	—0·66
Colombo	29·911	SSW	11	87·5	79·0	77	—	15·50	+3·34
Aden	29·725	SSW	4	94·3	81·2	75	..	..	—

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·40 (23·07); G. T. H. = 0·84 (24·71); St. G. H=0·91 (26·53); C. P. =0·19 (23·71).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk in many places. Gradients are steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind, Central India, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and, Secunderabad, at and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum shows a tendency to rise. The maximum temperature varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 88° at Jacobabad to 67° at Bangalore.

The sky is densely clouded in almost all districts.

Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (3-33), over an inch at Jubbulpore and light to moderate showers in the North-West Provinces, Berar, and at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut.

The monsoon gradient is about normal on the Malabar coast and slightly less than usual to the north of Karwar up to Bombay. Weather is hence favourable for the continuance of rain along the coast from Cochin to Bombay. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency showery weather is likely.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd July 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·766
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·835
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·3
General Directions of wind.*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	388
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	13·82
„ „ year	23·59
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 24th July	0·12

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

DISPUTED CLAIM TO BALES OF COTTON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by Madavjee Nanjee against Damjee Kessowjee and others. The plaintiff asked for a declaration that he was the absolute owner of the 293 bales of cotton, and the sale proceeds thereof, the subject-matter of the suit; that the defendants be ordered forthwith to raise the attachment levied against the said bales; that the defendants be ordered to pay the costs of the suit, etc., Mr Davar and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 28th May 1901, he purchased from Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., 293 bales of cotton for Rs. 17,752-0-5, and paid them on the same day Rs. 4,050 on account of the value of the bales. The plaintiff entrusted the 293 bales to Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. for sale on his account, and they accordingly sold the bales in different lots. By a warrant of attachment before judgment issued on the 11th June 1901, at the instance of the defendants in suit No. 296, wherein the defendants were plaintiffs and Nemchand Sejpal and others were defendants, the present defendants caused the 293 bales of cotton or the sale proceeds of thereof, in possession of Messrs. Chrystal and Co., to be attached. Plaintiff caused a notice to be sent on 4th July 1901, calling upon the defendants to raise the attachment. On the 12th July, plaintiff took out a judge's summons, calling upon the defendants to show cause why the attachment should not be raised, but he was subsequently directed to institute a suit to set aside the attachment and to establish his right to the bales of cotton, or the sale proceeds thereof, within four weeks. The plaintiff had, under these circumstances, brought this suit; and he submitted he was the legal owner of the bales of cotton and the sale proceeds thereof, and that the defendants should be ordered forthwith to raise the attachment which they had improperly placed thereon.

The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaintiff. They said that, from November 1900, they acted as commission agents of Nemchand Sejpal and others, who traded in Bombay and at Verawal under the name of Sejpal Raichand and also under the firm of Vanmali Nemchand. In May 1901, they filed suit No. 296 against the members of these two firms to recover monies due from them, and they levied attachment before judgment on the 293 bales of cotton. Subsequently these defendants on the 2nd July 1901, obtained a decree against the two firms who were ordered to pay to these defendants the sum of Rs. 11,212-6-8 with interest and costs. These defendants charged that the plaintiff entered into the purchase alleged by him, as the nominee of the two firms, fraudulently and in collusion with the members thereof, in order to deceive the creditors of the firms, and in particular to prevent these defendants from recovering the monies due to them from the said firms out of the 293 bales of cotton or the sale proceeds thereof. The defendants further charged that the plaintiff, as such nominee purported to entrust the bales to Messrs. Chrystal and Co. for sale fraudulently, and in collusion with the members of the two firms. The defendants denied that the plaintiff was at any time the legal owner of the bales of cotton or had any interest therein, and they affirmed that the bales were the property of the firms of Sejpal Raichand and Vanmali Nemchand; and further submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence was then gone into as to the particulars of the respective claims.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

1182—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjeewandas vs Nusserwanjee Jehangir Khambatta—Crawford B and Co.

For dismissal under Rule 790.

1213—Ardeshir H D and Co.—The New Great Eastern S & W Co., Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co.

1218—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1199—Smetham B and N—Dadabhoy Narayen Dhuni vs Khunderao Pandurang—Dikshit and D—Part heard.

1206—Ardeshir H D and Co—Manmohandas Ramjee and others vs N C Macleod—Malvi H and W—For postponement.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

235-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Shantaram Narayen Dabulker—Chitnis M and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

220,01—Little and Co—Hirjee Liladhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

370,70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

962,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

963,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas D and Co

Long Causes

882,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co

94-01—D D Romer—Gianba Sunkrajee Barne vs Ramjee Esujee—Smetham B and N.

80-71—Smetham B and N—Bhawram Raghoba vs Narayen Bhawooram Deshmuk and others—Bicknell M and M

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M

266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee

267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

162,01—In person a pauper—Sohar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person

724,08—Dikshit and D—Bai Sarswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K

469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M

109,01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others

371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum

513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M

351,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

523-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Caesum Cutey vs Zaheroodin alias Baloo Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard

35,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Munganim vs James Munganim—Sorabjee and J—For postponement.

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

147,02—Smetham B and N—Hurilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J M Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain B H Bulben, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, 29th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 46 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	—
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	—
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	—
* 4 Torpedo Boats		—
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying Ss.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibbon	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Indra	3932	Wilkes			T M & Co
Henzada	1340	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Upada	3583	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Union	830	Torbjornsen			R S & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co.
H Bolckow	638				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4032	Pain			T M & Co.
Islanda	2360	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B& P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Thomson			T. Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Kagushima M	3731	Keri	Yokohama	28-7	N Y Kaisha
C&R	Naseri	912	Delorne	Red Sea ports	31-7	B&PSNCo
D&K	Thorndale	1954	McDonald	Antwerp	31-7	M M & Co
F	Colaba	1108	Graham	Calcutta	30-7	M M & Co
G	Simla	1039	Hodgson	P Gulf	24-7	Do
L	Aarvak	555	Faye	Norway		C Narayendas
L	Courland	760	Esmail			Shep'd & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do
M	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	26-7	Do
N	Rajah	3634	Leftwich	Calcutta		T M & Co
O	Pemba	986	LeGrand	Basrah	31-7	M M & Co
Q	Secunder	1036	Brebner	Mauritius	7-8	H S Sidick

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Shanklin	Liverpool	2-8	Graham Co
2	Rothenfels	1864	Wittenberg	Karachi	26-7	G & Co
3	Drumgarth	2353	Scott	Philadelphia	26-7	R A Willis
4	Shirala	3355	Peck			M M & Co
5	Nankin	2557	Benton	China		P & O Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Fox	China	30-7	P & O Co
7	Gisela	4200	Calabrase	Trieste	28-7	A L S N Co
8	Diego Suarez	2424	Leinoine	Havre	1-8	K N & Co
9&11	Nippon	3939	Klausberger	Kobe	25-7	A L S N Co
12&13	Massilia	2745	Cockman	London	26-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	25-7	M M & Co
15	W Bridge	2208	Chivers			W & A G & Co

P & O DRY DOCK.

Oriental	3085	Tillard	Repairing	P & O Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Englishman	4705	Roberts	Durban	29-7 Transport

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Nizam s	Bullen	Calcutta, June 29
24	Kilwa s	Hirst	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Henzada s	Abbott	Rangoon, &c
	Simla s	Alton	Persian Gulf
	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c

THE steamer Nizam, entered for loading yesterday, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 21—Steamer Lai Sang, Young, Hongkong, 2nd July.

DEPARTURES.

July 21—Steamers Kasara and a steamer.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 23.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Kirkiee left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Alpine arrived yesterday evening.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Farquhar arrived here this morning.

SUEZ JULY 23.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s. s. Coromandel arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Himalaya with the outward Mails of the 18th instant left here at 6. a. m. to-day (Thursday.)

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer "Bissagao" left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—62 bales wool, H A Oosman; 53 bales wool, T Chimondas; 40 bales wool, N Goculdas; 74 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool, R M Kooka; 60 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia s—20 cwt cardamonseed, R Purshotum; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale carpets, R S N Talati and Co; 15 cwt rubber pieces, A Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—819 cwt karanj seed, N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—2,009 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 45 cwt oilseed cake, Glade and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, P Heerjee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—11 cases bristles, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diego Suarez s—600 cwt rapeseed and 375 cwt linseed, Tyabjee and Co; 845 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 840 cwt linseed and 4,500 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,501 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,500 cwt poppy seed and 288 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramatta s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, E Noor in and Co; 42 1-2 cwt raisin, D N Shroff; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Talati and Co.

FOR ILOILO.

Parramatta s—20 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of 2nd Company, at the Nesbit Lane Head-quarters, on Tuesday next the 29th instant, at 9 p.m.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday next, the 30th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

3. The following promotions, from this date, are made in No. 2 Company to complete establishment :—

Br E H Johnson, to be Corporal in No. 2 Sub-division.
Br F Hainsworth, to be Corporal in No. 1 Sub-division.
Ag Br W Thomson, to be Bombardier in No. 4 Sub-division.
Ag Br P Hunter, to be Bombardier in No. 3 Sub-division.

4. The following transfer has been ordered in No. 2 Company.—Corporal O M P Clyne, from No. 2 to No. 3 Sub-division.

By Order,
J. W HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

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Genuine and Unadulterated.
No shoddy imitations, no deleterious mixtures palmed off on an unwary public.
ALL DYES FAST AND PERMANENT.

BLANKETS, BROADCLOTHS
AND GREAT COATINGS,
SERGES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,
TRAVELLING RUGS, PUTTIES
SHAWLS.
Hosiery of every description including
SWEATERS, etc., etc.
ALL IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Make up your mind what you want and send for priced samples.

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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH
CYCLES COMPLETE.

THE JAMES	Rs.	200	only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	"	220	"
GLOBE	"	175	"
AMERICAN	"	120	"
DUNLOP COVER	"	18	"
DUNLOP airtube with valve	"	7	"

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

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Smart Style in long Rainproof Coats, in Drab Grey or Brown.
SMART FOR EVENING WEAR.
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LTD.
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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GENERAL
HOUSE FURNISHERS
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Undertaken the entire Furnishing and Decorating of PALACES, MESSES and PRIVATE BUNGALOWS and will be pleased to send Designs and Estimates on application.
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PIANOFORTES.
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THESE MAGNIFICENT
INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1902.

THE FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE.

MR. W. REDMOND, in the House of Commons, the other night, told Lord Cranborne "without meaning any personal offence to the noble lord", that the fact that he was head of the Foreign Office of the British Empire in that House was not due to his ability, his services, or his record in the House of Commons, but was due absolutely to the fact that he was the son of the Prime Minister. The incident which called forth the remark was the Under Secretary's observation that the British Government did not seek alliances but granted them. Mr. Redmond is noted for spontaneous combustion in debate and his remark called for nothing more than ironical cheers and laughter. But there were many of his colleagues who joined in regretting that Lord Cranborne had been betrayed into so untactful an expression and as we have seen, both Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne afterwards endeavoured to explain it away. It was unfortunate he ever made use of the expression, but when we come to read the extended reports of the debate received by the mail we find it less arrogant than appeared at first sight. Lord Cranborne, as Mr. Balfour accurately put it, was merely correcting the suggestion that Great Britain's position was one of dangerous isolation and that we ought to grasp eagerly at any treaty that was offered. Lord Cranborne is proud of his country and if Britons were all such men as he there would be no fear of the British flag being draggled in the mud. But doubtless he had received much provocation to anger by the independent firing of members of Parliament, not merely of the opposition but on his own side of the House. Mr. Gibson Bowles was one of the first to "bait the bull". He criticised the foreign policy of his own party, remarking on the desirability of coming to an understanding with France as regarded the Newfoundland shore. Then he suddenly leapt to Africa and regretted that the understanding between England and Italy had fallen through, especially as affecting Morocco. From Morocco to Persia was but a step and Mr. Bowles took occasion to declare that there is no explicit agreement on our part to preserve the independence and integrity of that country. "Yes, there is", exclaimed Lord Cranborne. But Mr. Bowles would not have it that there existed anything beyond the mere expression of a wish and he warned the House that an evil day was in store for it unless the House and country were allowed to exercise some control over the Foreign Office, the great fault of which was that it carried on its work in secret. Lord Charles Beresford followed and Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Norman then criticised the Foreign Office unsparingly.

The spectacle of Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Bowles bandying words on Lord Cranborne's side of the House was not an edifying spectacle and would have tried the patience of Job had he been on the Treasury Benches. The critics of the Foreign Office literally boxed the compass before they gave the Under Secretary time for reply and he had then to follow them from point to point, country to country, throughout the length and breadth of the world. The debate consequently lost much of the value it might have had by its diffusiveness. Seeking to dispose of the Newfoundland portion of the debate Lord Cranborne said the view of the Government was that they would like to have an understanding with almost every power. "Begin with Ireland" interjected Mr. Redmond and Lord Cranborne appeared to feel that the debate was losing in dignity. But he succeeded in fixing upon Italy as the country of which he could say most satisfactory things. Our international relations were never aggressive and were never intended to be so, he declared though Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Charles Dilke seemed to consider them as such. But Lord Cranborne succeeded in showing that though there never was a treaty with Italy, the real fact was that, important as our treaties and agreements were, there was something much more important and that was the interests and sympathies of the countries concerned. And doubtless Lord Cranborne was right in saying that the assurance Government had given to Italy, relative to the future of Tripoli, had allayed any soreness they might hitherto have felt. At the same time it cannot be gainsaid that it would have been more strictly in accordance with justice and fair-play if we had thrown in our weight on the side of Italy when France began her policy of aggression in north-east Africa in the direction of Egypt. Lord Cranborne says it is the policy of Government to maintain the status quo. But he could not deny that we have certain treaty obligations with France governing our attitude towards Tripoli, which, whatever he may say, are really inimical to Italian interests. That would be so even if Government strictly adhered to them as Lord Cranborne said it intended. But so far it has not adhered to those terms and has permitted France to proceed in direct opposition to them.

The statement with regard to China was that which hon. members were most anxious to hear. Sir Charles Dilke expressly challenged this in his assertion that in all the dealings of Government with China they had shown great weakness. Lord Cranborne thought that the agreement with Japan was the best answer to the critics of Government. But as it did not appear to be so accepted he went to the trouble to explain it, expressing the opinion that no people in the world had rejoiced so much over that agreement as the Chinese statesmen. According to Sir Charles Dilke, the changes of front on our part had been so frequent and so rapid that one was forced to the conclusion that our policy had not been a strong one, and that we had not been well represented diplomatically. Referring to the Tientsin land dispute, he said, the whole thing was obviously got up to put England in a hole. The land in question was a mile and a half in extent and it was clearly sought by the Russians to bar our approach to the railway. In his opinion the general arrangement now being made with China, especially in regard to the occupation of certain territory, was a distinct breach of faith with that country. Lord Cranborne told the House that as to the Russian concession at Tientsin, he did not think that the Government were in a position to say that the Russians were not entitled to have a concession. They had protested against British property being included in the Russian concession, and the Russian Government had assured them that they never intended that British territory should be included. As to the terms upon which the Provisional Government of Tientsin was proposed to be abandoned, he thought that there was a certain amount of misapprehension with regard to the matter. The terms of which the Leader of the House spoke in answer to a question were not definite terms; they were the conditions which the military commanders thought ought to be imposed before the Provisional Government was given up. One of the terms of the Protocol concluded last year was that England had the right of military occupation of certain points which lay between Peking and the sea, and one of those points was Tientsin. Lord Cranborne indignantly denied that Government had shown any weakness in its dealings with China, though it had certainly been considerate and magnanimous. But the fact remains that the weak point of the present Government has been, and still is, its foreign policy and upon that it must expect the severest criticism.

INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY.

ONE of the most valuable chapters in Mr. Enthoven's report of the Presidency census is that in which information is given concerning the occupations followed by the people. The first set of figures presented by Mr. Enthoven for comparison with the results of the previous census show that in spite of the great difficulties through which the silk and cotton industries have passed during the last ten years, in British territory at all events the number of persons supported by them has increased. In British territory there are 635,000 persons dependent on these industries an increase of 2,000 compared with the total of a decade ago. In the Native States, however, there has been a great decrease, the number supported by these trades in those areas now being little more than half that of ten years since. An analysis of the statistics relating to the cotton industry gives very interesting results. It shows that in spite of the development of the power industries, the hand-workers and their dependents still greatly exceed the numbers of factory operatives and those whom they support. In the the cotton ginning, cleansing and pressing processes the factories provide maintenance for over twenty-eight thousand persons, while the hand-workers and the members of their families number somewhat over fourteen thousand. The spinning and weaving trades, however, provide in the handicraft branches for 300,609 against 168,043 supported by the mills. When the hand-workers engaged in dying, calendering, and cotton printing are added to the total, it is seen that a population of 333,000 is supported by handicrafts in the cotton industry. These statistics provide a very forcible illustration for those who are urging that schemes of technical education in India to be successful must be directed mainly towards improving rather than destroying the existing hand-crafts. It is regrettable, however, to observe that in the Native States the occupation of the textile hand-workers has suffered considerably in consequence of the competition of machine-made goods, while there has been no local increase of mills to compensate the workers for the ruin of their ancient craft. Among the industries which have suffered by famine is that of the ghi preparers and sellers. Mineral water manufacturing is providing the means of subsistence for a growing number of persons, and the promise of a new local industry is given by a match factory which figures in the returns. After the pronounced evidence of a boom in the building trade which has been apparent in Bombay and the other cities of the Presidency during recent years, it is not surprising to find that the industry now provides subsistence for a largely increased number of people compared with ten years ago. The appearance of the cycle has given rise to a new industry, which may be expected to increase in the future. While the hand paper making business is rapidly declining, the printing and bookselling trades register a considerable advance as evidenced by the number of individuals dependent upon them. Ivory and wood and ebony carving are reported to show advances, contrary to the general belief, but Mr. Enthoven regards, the statistics relating to these art crafts with some suspicion. The manufacture and sale of glass bangles, beads, necklaces, sacred threads and articles of a similar class supply a living for 36,363 persons, a number that may surprise a great many people, and is in excess of the total connected with the trade in 1891. Among the more important industries after the textile manufactures it is seen that iron and steel trades maintain 94,600 persons, and pottery 116,425. This latter figure represents an advance of about two thousand beyond that of 1891, and it is observed that the metal workers show a corresponding reduction; a fact which is explained by a diversion caused by scarcity. Pottery workers and their dependents in Native States have on the other hand largely decreased. In wood and cane work and in the leather industry in British territory there has been a decline of about thirty thousand in the numbers directly interested in those trades. The decrease in the leather industry in the native territories is even greater, albeit the conditions of famine which caused such havoc among the cattle led to a large increase in the sellers of hides and horns.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

VERY little alteration has taken place during the last fortnight in regard to the health of the city of Bombay. Last week the rate of mortality per thousand per annum was 40·50, the previous week the figure was 40·84. Among Hindus there were 276 deaths, but the rate was as low as 36·19. Mussalmans suffered more heavily, their 150 deaths representing a rate per thousand per annum of 50·28. Among Europeans there were six deaths, and this was equal to a rate of 25·42. The present health of the city must be regarded as very satisfactory, for the mean rate for the same period for the past five years is 45·37, and the figure for the corresponding week last year was 46·77. The higher rate in 1901 was no doubt due to the much greater mortality in respect of plague. Last week the number of deaths in Bombay increased from 22 to 37, a perceptible rise, but still not an alarming one. Last year in the same period there were no less than 101 deaths from the disease, and the mean for the corresponding weeks of the past five years is 57. There is one rather unsatisfactory feature about the week's plague figures, however. For some time now the disease has been steadily on the decline, and at one bound the progress of three weeks has been lost. However it is to be hoped that the relapse is only a temporary one. Mandvi showed the biggest return of plague deaths, eight fatal cases having occurred in that district. Khara Talao was next in the list with four cases. There were altogether 174 deaths from respiratory diseases, 37 of these being from phthisis—a wonderful improvement on last year's figures, which amounted to over a hundred. Last year there were 206 deaths from all classes of respiratory diseases, and the mean for the corresponding week in the past five years was 183. There were 70 deaths from fever, and here again there is considerable improvement on the mean of the five years and the figures of last year, although very little beneficial progress was made on the previous week's returns. Khara Talao was the unhealthiest quarter of the city last week, 39 deaths having occurred there, and the death-rate being no less than 89·56. The next unhealthiest district was Kamathipura, where the death-rate was 73·99.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURE.

WITH the exception of Sind the Presidency generally, received a fairly good supply of rain during last week, and the crops have in consequence benefited considerably. Sind is still greatly in need of rain. The maximum quantity received during the season in the Karachi district is only 4 inches 24 cents and in Kohistan drought and insects are damaging some of the crops. Locusts and caterpillars have made their appearance in some places. Sukkar is greatly feeling the need of rain, although rice transplanting has begun, and the kharif crops are green. Larkhana received two cents of rain. In that district, however, although there is a deficiency of water, and especially in lands dependent on the western Nara Canal, the hill torrents are proving beneficial to karif cultivation. In Hyderabad the kharif crops are being sown, but the water supply is very deficient. On the Upper Sind Frontier, insects and grasshoppers as well as an insufficient water supply are troubling agricultrists, and in Thar and Parkar preparations for kharif crops are being made. Turning to reports from Guzerat we find a better state of things prevails in that part of the Presidency; although more rain is still urgently needed. In Ahmedabad the standing crops are in good condition. The Panch Mahals report that the water supply is sufficient, prices are steady, and that sowing operations are progressing. Bajri and kodra are being sown in Kaira where there has also been good rain, and in Broach where the maximum rainfall during the week reached 25 inches, the sowing of cotton, rice, and bajri has commenced. In the Surat district nearly 31 inches was received last week, and in some talukas the crops were washed away by the heavy rainfall. In most parts of the district agricultural operations are progressing although the heavy rain is in some places retarding work. Fairly good reports also come from the Konkan. In Thana, sowings are completed, transplantation is in progress, and the standing crops are in good condition. In Kolaba there was good rain, and rice is being transplanted. At Ratnagiri the kharif sowings are nearly completed, and the young plants are thriving. In the central division of the Presidency a fairly good rainfall has been registered, and operations are proceeding normally. In some parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Satara, the water supply is still insufficient. The southern Mahratta country is urgently in want of more rain, and this is especially the case in the Bagalkot and Muddebihal talukas of Bijapur. All over the Presidency agricultural stock is sufficient and in good health, and speaking generally, there have been no important fluctuations in prices.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 22nd was 606, giving a death-rate of 40·60 per annum per thousand as against 46·77 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 70 died from fevers; 37, plague; 3, small-pox; 5, measles; 37, phthisis; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 137, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 31, still born; 101, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1; Bhattis, 6; Hindu of other caste, 276; Hindu low caste, 73; Mussaman, 150; Parsee, 31; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 413 as against 244 the corresponding period of last year, and 206 the average over the past five years.

DEATHS from plague in India last week numbered 1,100, against 1,158 in the previous week.

THE first batch of Boer prisoners returning to South Africa are expected to leave Bombay about the 31st instant.

RESTRICTIONS on telegrams for and from Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, and St. Helena, have now been withdrawn.

CAPTAIN Grey, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, acting Persian and Hindustani Translator to the Madras Government, is appointed Vice-Consul at Bunder Abbas, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, for about eight months.

THE Boer prisoners now at Satara, are under orders to return to South Africa, and will embark on an early date. There are in this Camp 185 prisoners, of whom 181 have taken the oath of allegiance. The other four are foreigners, and will either be handed over to their Consul or given passages to their own country.

IT is reported from Kabul that the Mullah Saiad Akbar, a prominent figure during the Tirah campaign, arrived there early in July, and sought an interview with the Amir. He was afterwards sent to Paghman to keep the Hada Mullah company, as Habibullah did not consider his return to Tirah desirable. Two mischief-makers on the North-West Frontier are, therefore, in safe keeping for the moment.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

LINE AND FORM by Walter Crane (George Bell and Sons, London. Six shillings). This is a companion volume to "THE BASES OF DESIGN", by the same writer, and is an extension of a series of lectures delivered to the students of the Manchester Municipal School of Art, an institution that has taken up the artistic training of its members in a serious spirit. The method in which Mr. Walter Crane deals with his subject is practical, suggestive and helpful. It is specially addressed to students from the point of view of one who has been through it all, and who appreciates the difficulties lying in the path of all earnest workers. The theory and practice of drawing are closely interwoven, and their immediate bearing upon one another are skilfully displayed by numerous examples, faithful sketches illustrating exactly the writer's meaning. It is a text-book that tells many a secret to the student while it sends him exploring the higher works of the great masters who whether, by the gift of genius, or the following of theory reached the gates of Fame Mr. Crane shows how in learning to draw, learning the theory is much the same as learning to write. Eventually the artist or the writer forms his own style or distinctive hand. The facility he attains by practising correct and formal lines in no way detracts from the individual character of his finished work". "The great object", he says, "is to establish a perfectly intimate correspondence between eye and hand, so that the latter will record what the former perceives". Line, he defines as a Language for the artist, and the differentiation in its use lies with the artist himself. For instance:—

> "Compare a Greek vase-painter's delicate brush line-drawing with the bold pen line of Albert Durer. Compare the line-treatment of Mantegna with the line-treatment of Raphael, or the line-work of Blake and Flaxman; or, to come to our own contemporary artists, compare a drawing by Burne-Jones and one by Phil May".

The brush, the pen and the pencil are the tools that draw the lines that express the form to be represented. On the best means to attain the ornamental purpose of Art, Walter Crane is eloquent and practical, drawing his illustrations from every age and every country, and adapting them to every sort of artistic work. This book would prove of immense value to every serious student of Line and Form. It is beautifully printed and the illustrations alone make it interesting.

A very useful book for the student of poetry and poetic diction generally, is INTRODUCTION TO POETRY by Mr. Laurie Magnus, M. A. It aims at conveying the elements of taste and judgment in poetry by the direct method of literature-teaching and by this means stimulating a reasonable pleasure in poetry. It is an effort, and a successful one, to get away from the dry system of teaching young people, so long in vogue, all about a poet, his poetry, his period, how long he lived, with a list of his works and their dates. These facts learned parrot-wise as an indispensable preliminary to reading appreciatively his poems, is apt to kill all real interest in his style. Mr. Laurie Magnus recognises the necessity for teaching the student how to read, and to train his ear to hear the music that vibrates in all true poetry, which is the highest interpretation of all that is best in the life of man. The quotations from old and modern poets illustrate their different relations with nature, art, or the human race, and it seems impossible that a student who follows this writer in his interesting search for the ideas which underlie the melodious speech of the great singers, should not be aroused to a keen appreciation and enjoyment of their masterpieces.

ON THE OLD TRAIL, by Bret Harte, is a collection of very good short stories with the unexpected developments that he knew so well how to give. The quaint diction and the unusual sources in which the effective plots are found refresh one pleasantly after a long round of every day love-making or crime-discovering through three hundred laboured pages, which is too often the task set a willing reader. The humour is of course technically in an American medium. A fair specimen is from "The Goddess of Excelsior" in which a jealous description is given of a statue erected in the hall of a new hotel:—

> "We hear that the long-promised statue has been put up in that high-toned Hash Dispensary they call a hotel in Excelsior. It represents an emaciated squaw in a scanty blanket gathering roots, and carrying a bit of thornbush kindlings behind her. The high-toned, close corporation of Excelsior may consider this a fair allegory of California; we'll should say it looks mighty like a prophetic forecast of a hard winter on Sycamore Creek and a scarcity of provisions. However, it is not our funeral—though it's rather depressing to the casual visitor on his way to dinner. For a long time this work of art was missing and supposed to be lost—but by being sternly and persistently rejected at every express office on the route, it was at last taken in at Excelsior".

"For the Plaintiff" and "Inheritance" are two of the best of the stories, full of fun and 'go'. They and the others would easily shorten a journey for a weary traveller.

Of quite a different character is WOMAN: THE SPHINX, by Fergus Hume. This is a veritable Jekyll and Hyde story and is very horrible. Fergus Hume is clever at contrasts and at delineating the fierce passions that lead to fierce acts, but in this volume he has surpassed himself. He starts with a young man just returned from a two years' shoot in Africa, and takes the license allowed to a fiction writer in stating that Anthony Sulway there led a life as innocent and healthy as any other remote savage. He comes back to London and civilisation, convinced that the demon which he knows to be within him has been tamed, but a few hours in the atmosphere of the "little village" shows him that it has not even been scotched. He is weak and has no self-control whatever, but is represented as nevertheless a charming sort of lion. He recognises his own inaptitude to keep straight and manlike, thinks it is the duty of some one else to do this job effectually. He tells his friends he is on the look-out for a perfect woman into whose keeping he can confide himself, his moral character and, in fine, his soul. He suddenly hears of such a specialty, sees her photograph, and is resolved to win her for a wife, but before he goes to seek her, he plunges into dissipation deliberately and when wearied out with every sort of racket, he flies to the depths of the country where Agnes Jerome lives, and falls frantically in love with her. She looks very like St. Agnes, and spends her days in prayer and good works; exquisitely beautiful, she does not care for admiration, seems cold as ice, and does not respond to Anthony Sulway's vigorous love-making. He has had divers friendly warnings that she is not the wife for him, but he will not heed, and proposes. She rejects him, giving as her reason the neurasthenia of her family which breaks out in various unpleasant directions and might upset their domestic happiness. Agnes also tells of a twin sister whose ways are not hers, and are bad and wicked, advising him to go and behold her in the worst circles in gay Paris. Anthony obeys, and then Fergus Hume takes him—and the reader—through scenes which are generally left to the imagination or entirely ignored. He comes back cured of his desire to make Agnes his wife, but as madly in love with her as ever. What the denouement is must not be told, for it is well concealed to the end. A powerful story, though we cannot see the necessity for the magnificence of style in the sinning of Lais, the twin-sister of Agnes, even if the temptation to sin overwhelmed her. There is an inconsistency in this, though, of course, the splendour that surrounds the sinner adds to the glamour and the effect of the contrasts in the book.

(a) LINE AND FORM, by Walter Crane, George Bell and Son's, six shillings.

(b) INTRODUCTION TO POETRY, by Laurie Magnus, John Murray, Albemarle St., London.

(c) ON THE OLD TRAIL, by Bret Harte, Bell's Colonial Library.

(d) WOMAN THE SPHINX, by Fergus Hume, Long's Colonial Library.

(Concluded on page 6.)

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.

PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
Do, NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN
MILLS CO., LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE CORONATION SERVICE

LONDON, JULY 23.

The King holds a privy council at Cowes on Saturday.

LONDON, JULY 24.

It has been decided to omit the Litany and the sermon from the Coronation service which will thus be shortened by half an hour. The ceremony, however, will lose none of its pageantry.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

FALL IN FRENCH RENTES.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

MORE POLITICAL ARRESTS.

There has been a sharp fall in French Rentes on the Paris Bourse. The fall is due, it is supposed, to apprehension of disturbances in connection with the anti-clerical measures of the Government.

There were further riotous demonstrations in Paris to-day. Two more Nationalist leaders have been temporarily arrested.

THE VICTORIAN LOAN.

The underwriters have been obliged to find eighty per cent. of the new Victorian Loan of one million; consequently the British Columbian Loan of £750,000 has been withdrawn.

THE POSITION IN IRELAND.

DEBATE ON THE IRISH ESTIMATES.

MR. REDMOND AND THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

"A MOST COLOSSAL FAILURE".

A VILE TYRANNY TO BE SUPPRESSED.

When the Irish Estimates were laid before the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond brought forward a motion to reduce the salary paid to Mr. Wyndham whom he described as a most colossal failure. He said that Mr. Wyndham had provoked a spirit of revolt, and he prophesied that before the year was out Mr. Wyndham's contempt for the Nationalist movement would not be quite so great.

Mr. Wyndham in reply defended the Government's policy and the acts of the Irish Constabulary.

LONDON, JULY 24.

In replying to Mr. Redmond's attack in connection with the Irish estimates, Mr. Wyndham said, that the object of the land war was apparently to drive all the best people out of the country. He declared the prosperity in Ireland cannot be obtained until this vile tyranny is repudiated by the good sense of the people, and suppressed by the power of the Government.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SCOPE OF ITS INQUIRY.

THE OPERATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A Royal Commission will proceed to South Africa on the 9th August. It is composed of the following:—Lord Alverstone, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bigham and Sir John Ardagh. The Commission will enquire into the sentences imposed by Military Courts under Martial Law and will report whether it is expedient that the sentences be remitted or reduced.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER LEADERS' ADDRESS TO AFRICANDERS.

MUST WORK HAND IN HAND.

Speaking at a reception by the Dutch Church at Capetown, Commandant Botha said that he wished to impress on Africanders the necessity of working hand in hand as "this was the only country they could call home".

Commandant Delarey said that they had burried their Mausers and their flag, but not their traditions

BRITISH AND FRENCH IN NIGERIA.

THE SEIZURE OF A FRENCH BOAT.

COMPENSATION AWARDED.

The Arbitrator has awarded to France £6,500 sterling for the seizure of the French Boat Sergent Malamine by the British on the Niger.

CORK REGATTA

The Leander crew has defeated a Berlin crew of oarsmen in the Final for the Challenge Cup at the Cork Regatta.

DREDGING THE HOOGHLY.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question put by Mr. Galloway Weir, suggesting the dredging of the river at Calcutta, quoted statements, showing that it would cost a crore of rupees to remove the bars.

TO RESTRICT TRUSTS AND BOUNTIES.

RUSSIA'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour said that the Government was considering Russia's proposal of a joint agreement among those powers which had signed the Brussels Convention to protect international commerce against the artificial depression of prices.

THE WESLEYAN MILLION GUINEAS FUND.

PURCHASE OF THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

At the Wesleyan Conference at Manchester to-day, it was announced that the Million Guineas Fund will be completed by Christmas. The Westminster Aquarium will be purchased as the site for a church, house and central hall.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Sir John Wolfe Barry, presiding at the Eastern Telegraph Company's meeting, said that the company was experimenting with wireless telegraphy, but were still unalarmed by Marconi's prospects of success.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Yorkshire has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 91 runs.

The match between Essex and Leicestershire has been abandoned.

Lancashire versus Middlesex, Worcestershire versus Sussex, and the Australians versus Surrey have been drawn.

THE RETURN OF BOER PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Orders have been issued for the despatch of 500 repatriated Boer prisoners by the hired Transport Golconda, leaving Madras for Natal soon after the 27th instant.

The Englishman leaves Bombay for South Africa during the current month with 600 repatriated prisoners, calling at Ceylon for 400 more. With the exception of some 200 prisoners from India, they will be taken from Kaity and other camps in the Madras Command.

All have taken the oath of allegiance or have made corresponding declaration.

LORD SALISBURY'S RESIGNATION.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 22nd instant states:—

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio states that the Japanese press contain highly sympathetic and eulogistic articles on Lord Salisbury, and believe that Mr. Balfour is equally friendly to Japan.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

ITALIAN DISSATISFACTION.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Rome correspondent states that Lord Lansdowne's speech has not pleased the Italians, who consider it indicates a disapproval of Italian ambition in Tripoli.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

MORE SAMPLES.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cables:—

After a spell of oppressive heat, the weather is again cold and wet in London.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Mining Association held on 23rd instant, H. H. Macleod, Superintendent, Bengal Coal Company Limited, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Association in place of the late Allan Mackinnon. In response to an invitation by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, W. A. Dring acting Agent, East Indian Railway Company, has accepted a seat on the Committee rendered vacant by the resignation of T. R. Wynne, Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

NEWS FROM KERMAN

A MILITARY REVIEW.

LAHORE, JULY 24.

A Persian correspondent of the Lahore daily, writing from Kerman on June 18th, says:—Four days ago the Governor had a review of the soldiers of Kerman and new musicians which he has arranged, during his term of Government. The soldiers, however, are not trained like European soldiers, but yet are said to be well trained for Persia. If there were a European officer to teach them, and they had enough to dress and eat, they would very likey turn out fairly well.

The British Consul and Dr. G. Day with his wife, and other high officials and nobles as well as officers were there. The photographer to the Governor took two photographs of the three Europeans with the Governor. This is the first time that photographs of a European woman have been taken by a Persian.

The value of the goods which were stolen from the Rev. W. Walker has not yet been paid him, nor have the robbers been apprehended.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Private telegrams for Columbia except Colon Panama and Buenaventura cannot be accepted until further notice.

Restrictions on telegrams for and from Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, and St Helena have been withdrawn.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	8	30 p.m.	16	1
Teheran	24	1	13 p.m.	1	54
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th July, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	0	1
" Karachi	9	20	0	3
" Madras	0	04	0	5

A KARACHI correspondent telegraphs that the steamer Kilwa, from the Persian Gulf, has brought news that there have been shocks of earthquake at Bander Abbas almost daily, and many residents have abandoned their houses.

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE IN BURMA.

PROTEST BY A JUDGE.

RANGOON, JULY 24.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions a native of India was unanimously found not guilty of murder and causing hurt with a knife although the evidence pointed to the prisoner being caught in the act of fatally stabbing a woman. Mr. Justice Fox, the presiding Judge, this morning, strongly commented on this miscarriage of justice. He had not the slightest doubt that the accused did commit the murder, for within a few hours of the occurrence he admitted openly to a superior police officer that he was guilty, giving his reasons.

His Honor's remarks created a great sensation in Court.

SEQUEL TO A FACTION QUARREL.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST BORAHS.

BROACH, JULY 24.

A case in which Musa Mahomed and five others are charged with causing the death of one Musa Adam, and also with causing grievous hurt to Umer Adam, the brother of the deceased, is being heard by Mr. Sorabjee Padamji, Sessions Judge of Broach, and assessors. The Public Prosecutor appears for the prosecution, several of the accused are defended by Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Naoroji, vakil. The accused and the deceased belonged to two opposite factions in the Broach District, who had a dispute over a piece of land worth ten thousand rupees.

Accused No. 1 filed a civil suit in respect of this land, and this was to have been heard on the 6th of June. The accused, however, is said to have taken an oath of doing away with the deceased and his brother, as they were witnesses against them in the civil suit. On the 20th May the accused and about twenty others, it is alleged, met the deceased and his brother Ahmed with heavy lathis, and attacked them, killing Musa and causing grievous hurt to Adam. The defence is that No. 1 was first attacked by the deceased and there was a free fight between the two factions. The parties are Borahs. There are about thirty witnesses in all.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

POONA, JULY 24.

The first cricket match at Ganeshkhind was played to-day, between Gymkhana and the Royal Scots. The visitors won the toss and made 75 runs, the home team making 199 runs for five wickets down. The following are the scores:—

ROYAL SCOTS.

Mr Hall, st Harris, b Greig	4
Mr Mackenzie, b Greig	4
Mr Lumsden, b Greig	4
Mr Manners, c Macqueen, b Greig	17
Mr Drysdale, run out	1
Capt Duncan, b Harris	8
Capt Davie, c Greig, b Harris	0
Mr Marsh, c and b Harris	15
Mr Scott, l-b-w b Harris	0
Mr Carlton, c and b Greig	2
Mr Sargeant, not out	12
Extras	9
Total	75

GANESHKHIND.

Capt Greig, c Drysdale, b Lumsden	79
Capt Wood, b Lumsden	8
Mr Harris, l-b-w, b Lumsden	10
Col Croly, not out	65
Mr Duboulay, b Lumsden	0
Mr Macqueen, c Duncan, b Lumsden	0
Capt Stanley, not out	26
Mr Hodgues	Did not bat
Mr Murry	
Maj Pollard	
Mr Tagg	
Extras	11
Total	199

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second-Lieutenant William Sutherland, Indian Army Reserve of Officer, is appointed captain of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers (Electrical Engineer Company).

Mr. Stuart Duncan Robertson is appointed second-lieutenant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Captain G. Lamb, M.B., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

IN my last communication I remember saying that when the Governor came here in July he would see Sholapur—at its best. This expectation was, however, hardly realized, for though in a normal year everything about the place is green and almost English-looking in this month, we are this year quite abnormally situated owing to the failure of the monsoon to put in a satisfactory appearance. In fact we are, so far, practically rainless, barring a light fall three weeks ago which was not anything like enough to make kharif sowings general. The time for sowing the early crop is, indeed, all but, if not quite over, and unless the latter part of the monsoon makes up handsomely for the first we shall be done again. It is, however, early to despair, and we don't mean to do so yet.

I see that an "occasional correspondent" gave your readers an account in brief of the Governor's visit; so I will not reopen that matter. It should be mentioned, however, that His Excellency gave a present of Rs. 100 to provide the new High School with a gymnastic outfit.

There is talk of a mosquito-brigade in the Camp and Sadar Bazar, and many of the residents of those localities have subscribed in advance, so we may soon expect to see something done. If this experiment on a small scale proves successful, an attempt will, probably be made to extend operations to the city, but the man who induces the inhabitants as a whole to taboo stagnant water in the purlieus of their houses, will have to be a very great administrator indeed.

There was a large fire which, but for capable handling might have been much worse, at Karmala last week. Water is particularly scarce in this town, and some people were actually chary about giving up the store in their houses until they themselves had their premises threatened by the spreading conflagration. Fortunately there was no loss of life, and only one injury: this was in the case of a man who had pluckily gone into the thick of it in order to knock down a wall, the demolition of which was necessary to prevent the fire extending. While engaged on this work some debris unfortunately fell on to him and broke his ankle badly. He and his family are being helped out of the remainder of the fund which was raised for the sufferers in the terrible fire at Barsi six months ago.

NEAR the new tank which is being built at Marikanave, Chitaldroog District, a Madras Company has leased from the Mysore Government 1,000 acres of land for raising sugarcane crops. The tax to be paid to the Durbar is Rs. 5 per acre per annum. The total area that will be submerged by this tank when completed is 40·68 square miles or 26,042 acres.

THE following snakes story comes from Bangalore:—"A few days ago while a Wodda from Wodderpolya in the Bengalore District was digging his field, his pickaxe entered a hole in the ground, and digging into it he discovered a large cobra which he killed and digging farther found another, which also he killed, and as the hole went deeper, his farther digging discovered a large number of snakes in it, and when with the help of others the snakes were killed, the total numbered 108!"

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

HOT WEATHER BLOUSES.

TASTE IN DRESS.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR GIRLS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

NEVER probably in the whole history of fashion in England have more beautiful gowns been prepared for Royal and other distinguished ladies to wear than those picturesque robes which had been made ready in anticipation of Thursday's Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey. Exquisite embroideries which had taken many months to prepare, rich velvets and lustrous satins, fabrics for the most part of British manufacture, had been employed to make the robes for the Princesses and the Peeresses, while the four tall Duchesses who had been chosen to hold the canopy over the Queen, would have been seen against the historic background of the Abbey in the most beautiful gowns imaginable. And now, alas! the wonderful jewels and the magnificent robes are laid aside unworn, and those who hoped to wear them, when taking part in what should have been a most wonderful pageant, are now sharing with all the other loyal subjects of the King, the burden of a great and grave anxiety. Although these gorgeous Coronation robes cannot be worn, under the happiest circumstances, for some months to come, summer frocks of one kind or another will be required immediately; for as if in irony, and in painful contrast to the sad experiences of the past few weeks, the weather, which through June had been so wretchedly damp and depressing, suddenly changed its tactics altogether and plunged us into brilliant sunshine, after many weeks of rain and gloom. Very simple costumes in coloured linens will be worn on the river, still made for the most part with neat little bolero coats of Russian blouses, and trimmed only with wide strappings of the same material, finely stitched. In the natural Brown-holland or string colour these gowns are very successful, and they have a double advantage from the fact that they look well with blouses and hats of almost any other shade. Certain tones of turquoise blue, pale pink, or leaf-green harmonize well with these linen gowns, while they are also seen to great advantage in company with either an all-black glace silk blouse or a white cambric shirt, with a turn-down white linen collar and a black satin stock tie.

We are constantly seeing just now "how dangerous a thing is a little knowledge"—of the art of dressing. It is the vogue to be picturesque, and according to the point of view is the interpretation of the term picturesque. The only really successful picturesque dresser is one who is able to draw the line at any suspicion of absurdity and unfitness and to strike the balance between what may look very interesting in a picture or a portrait and what is advisable and "fit" for everyday life. One of our prettiest well-known young Englishwomen the other day was so enveloped in tulles, what with a monstrous ruffle of pale blue and mauve and white tulle and some spreading headgear of the same ilk, that she seemed to present herself as set in a cloud. One cannot say whether anything of that kind was her intention, but she was not at a fancy dress ball—indeed, she was driving down Bond street at twelve o'clock in the day, and not in her own carriage, but in a hansom cab, and although she looked very lovely in this opal tinted cloud it did look like "playing to the gallery". Nobody is going to deny that such a fleecy cloud is a charming surrounding for such a fair-skinned fair-haired, cherub-like type of beauty as is this beautiful young Englishwoman, but the becoming is not the only quality demanded of our dressing; there should surely be that in it which adds to rather than subtracts from the respect of the beholder. The unconscious influence of clothes is very great indeed. People are influenced in their judgment of us by our dressing, though perhaps they do not themselves know it; and we in our turn are influenced by their dressing, and possibly just as unconsciously. Our clothes also have a reflex influence on ourselves, and some are more sensitive than others in this respect. Others again, but these are less usual temperaments, deliberately dress in sympathy with their mood of the moment.

Just at the present moment most London householders are being deluged by catalogues of bargains at the summer sales. Price-lists printed in red and black fill up our letter-boxes day after day. From an artistic point of view these catalogues are of varying merit, but one of the prettiest undoubtedly of those issued lately is that which comes from Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, of Wigmore-street. This is not a sale catalogue, however, but rather a guide to holiday fashions, and in its pale grey and white cover it is a most attractive little book. It contains innumerable sketches of summer gowns of all descriptions, as well as dainty millinery, collars in lawn and lace, and the latest novelties in blouses. The triple, or three-decker skirt, after various spasmodic appearances in our midst, now threatens to establish itself permanently among us, and it must be confessed that it has a certain grace of its own, especially when seen in light summer fabrics. Needless to say, it needs to be cut to perfection, or the most terrible results ensue. A very succesful gown in pale mauve toile looks well with a skirt which practically consists of three deep flounces, each flounce edged with curved strappings of glace silk, matching exactly the colour of the toile. The smart bolero has three wide tucks across both back and front, and a quaint little pleated tail, upon which the glace strappings also appear. A river hat in the same mauve voile will look well with this dress, made with a frilled brim edged with narrower strappings of glace silk.

Outdoor should always take the place of indoor exercise, whenever this uncertain climate will permit. In this way a double advantage will be gained by delicate women and girls. Open-air treatment is now being looked upon by many doctors as almost as important a remedy for anæmic and nerve cases as for consumptives. Thus, in a busy life, every possible moment should be spent in open-air exercise. And open-air exercise is an elastic term; it covers what is needed by everyone, however weak, however strong. There is no sport better than rowing for those who do not suffer from rheumatism. It brings into play all the principal muscles of the limbs, chest, and back, and has a wonderful effect in beautifying and developing the figure. It is also a fine "bracer" for jaded nerves. Lawn-tennis, again, is an excellent game for strengthening the muscles of the back, arms, and chest, and is a first-rate training for the eye. Care must be taken, however, that a girl does not over-play and strain herself at this exciting game. The tendency to aim at records in lawn-tennis, as in so many other games, often turns what should be a healthy physical recreation into an exhausting and violent excercise. Few women or girls can stand with impunity the nerve strain of serious tournament play, or, indeed, games of rapid singles against men players. But, apart from these extremes, lawn-tennis is a graceful and health-giving game. Its principal drawback consists in the fact that it can usually be played for but a comparatively short period of the year. Horse-riding is unhappily only possible in this country for a favoured few. In riding, not only are all the muscles of the back brought into play, but the motion acts as a magnificent tonic to the liver and the digestive organs.

One must place high up in the list of healthy outdoor exercises for women that king of all sports, as its devotees deem it the noble and ancient game of golf. The "golf woman" can almost be recognised nowadays by her clear bronzed skin, her bright eyes, and her quick springy walk. The great advantage of golf lies in the fact that it entices enthusiasts to walk miles across the soft turf of links which are generally high up on the summit of bracing, breezy downs. Its disadvantage lies in the fact that links are often almost inaccessible, and even when within reach, golf is essentially a game requiring much leisure and perseverance. Hockey is a fine form of sport for girls. It is both exhilarating and warming in the cold weather; and like football, gives a great deal of exercise in a very short time. Cricket, again is steadily growing in favour as a capital game for girls. Every part of the body is brought into play in this national sport, while the value of the training for the eye and the thought and cool-headed judgment that are required for the successful cricketer go far to make it an invaluable training for our more impulsive sex. Many of the Women's Colleges, and the larger, modern, up-to-date schools, now have their representative teams and properly kept cricket grounds, where the hunt for the leather is a daily exercise. One cannot conclude the list of outdoor sports without mentioning our faithful friend the bicycle. Delightful as it is, as a means of recreation and locomotion it does not possess the same value for exercise as some of these other sports which have been mentioned. This is owing to the fact that the physical exertion is mainly confined to the legs which often get more work than is good for them. But it acts as a fine stimulant both to the fagged, brain and the overwrought nervous system. Mountaineering, the finest exercise of all for those who are able to stand the strain is too much out of the reach of the average woman to include it in a list of sports accessible to our sex. The women climber must be exceptionally strong, a trained walker with great power of bearing fatigues, and must be the happy possessor of a very level head; she also must be more or less of a gymnast. Last, but not least, serious climbing is always an expensive pursuit.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 4.

THE number of cycle thieves, known to the police, has been augmented by a small stable boy, who made the South Eastern district of London the scene of his exploits. At the Old Kent Road police court the nipper faced the judge on a charge of stealing a hired bicycle, which he afterwards tried to sell and indeed received a deposit from a prospective purchaser. During the hearing of the case, the youth admitted to several other thefts, and as he was such an ingenious and enterprising youngster, the judge thought it would be to the public safety if he was sent to a reformatory. One cannot help noticing in cases brought before the courts, that invariably numerous other cases are traced to the offenders, thus proving that the nefarious practice is chiefly carried on as a profession, and that cases of single thefts are few in number.

An enterprising undertaker finding that trade was extremely dull, thought of a happy method of increasing his income. Living on a main road much frequented by wheelmen, he placed a notice in his shop window to the following effect, "Good accommodation for cyclists".

Cycle racing was booming this last week end, and both in London and the provinces the meetings held were well attended, and provided excellent racing. The most important meeting in London, was the 100 miles race at the Crystal Palace track for the valuable gold trophy the Carwardine Cup, which amongst the long distance amateurs is looked upon as the most important fixture of the year. The first cup presented by Messrs. Carwardine, was of silver, valued at three hundred guineas, and was won by F. Frost two years ago. On its being won the donors generously came forward with a second cup of pure gold and this is the second occasion that it has been put up for open competition, the conditions being that the cup has to be won three times by an amateur rider before becoming the winner's absolute property. G. A. Olley, of the Anerly Bicycle Club, the promoting club, won it last year, and again won the event last Saturday, covering the distance in 3. hrs. 48 mins, 31 4-5 sec. Burgess and Daymond, two dangerous competitors, were put out of the running by an unfortunate mix up of the pacemakers which occurred at about the half distance. The former rider was too severely injured to return to the track, but Daymond after a delay of thirteen minutes remounted, and eventually rode into second position.

The once classic meeting for the Surrey Cup and Sydney Trophy, has deteriorated considerably since the days when Cortis, Adams, Hillier and others competed on the high bicycle at the famous Surrey Oval, Kennington. In the spring of 1898, the meeting was held for the first time on a cement track and from this change might be dated the wane of its popularity. This year the Surrey Bicycle Club transferred to the Ravensbourne C.C. the management of these races, which were decided last Saturday at the club's own ground at Lee. The half mile scratch race for the Sydney Trophy was won by R. Janson of the Polytechnic C.C., H. D. Buck, Anerley B.C. being second, and H. W. Payne third. The winner of the Surrey Cup proved to be G. H. Le Grys who won by a wheel only from H. D. Buck. In this race an unfortunate spill put many good men out of the running.

In providing legal assistance to cyclists who have come to grief through carelessness on the part of other users of the road, the National Cyclists' Union is doing a work that cannot be too highly commended. Obtaining redress for personal injuries, or damage to the bicycle, is good in itself, but the salutary example given to other drivers who either carelessly or thoughtlessly monopolise the whole of the road, will be far-reaching. The London Centre of the Union has just recently given its support to a wheelman who had been run down by a driver of a pony and cart, and who in cutting round a corner drove right into the wheelman. The cyclist claimed £14 7s. 6d. compensation, and thanks to the able manner in which his solicitor handled the case, was awarded £11 damages and full costs, the counterclaim of the defendant being dismissed. Although the Union in certain instances, will take up cases for any cyclist who meets with misfortune, it rightly favours those who are numbered amongst its members, and as the subscription is only nominal cyclists in justice to themselves, should make application for membership.

For some time now the police have been neglecting cyclists in the matter of furious riding, and devoting their attention more to bigger game in the shape of motor cars. Whether it is that motor cars are harder to catch, or that their numbers are not sufficient to make the sport remunerative, the police are undoubtedly returning to their old love, the nimble bicycle. At Brentwood eleven riders were recently arranged before the local bench to answer the heinous offence of riding to the public danger Police constable Taylor estimated the speed at twenty miles an hour, the offenders being fined at the rate of 6d. a mile. In another part of the country a wheelman was charged and heavily fined, for riding at twelve miles an hour!

The most important cycling event in Chicago, the 100 miles road race organised by the American Century Wheelmen, was duly carried out on Decoration Day It is a handicap, some of the competitors receiving as much as two hours start. Out of the 65 starters a limit man won, compledting the distance in 6 hrs. 36 mins. The scratch man was ninth, but he won the time prize in 5 hrs. 17 mins.

How many cyclists, when they have suffered a fall and received a slight gravel rash in their hands or knees pass the occurrence off as a matter of no importance, simply brushing the dust off their clothes and proceeding with their ride! But cuts of this description should be thoroughly washed and all foreign matter from the road removed. A blacksmith of Lutterworth recently cut his knee through a fall from his bicycle. The foreign matter from the road, caused an abscess to form, and the poor fellow quickly succumbed from lockjaw which set in.

Ladies who desire a very light and speedy tyre, yet one that can be thoroughly relied upon should have the Dunlop-Welch road racing tyres fitted to their machines. These tyres have exposed sides, and are the most resilient obtainable.

IRISH PEAT AND ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to turn the Irish peat bogs to economical account, it being maintained that a great impetus would be given to certain industries in Ireland were the turf converted into electrical power at convenient spots. It is thought that by canalising the bogs the fuel could be delivered at those points cheap enough to compete with coal. This is by no means an original suggestion, but savours of the opinions held by prominent Irish geologists some seventy-five years since. An important factor however, is that in those days there were no railways, and water carriage was the only feasible method of getting the turf from the bogs to more convenient centres.

There is no doubt that peat is a valuable asset in Ireland. Except here and there it has been practically untouched, and that it could be utilised with advantage is unquestionable. We must also recognise that as the country roads are so frequently made on a peat foundation no heavy loads can be dragged along many of them. Consequenty, even light traction engines cannot be brought into requisition, except in very few localities.

But whilst we thoroughly agree that more of the fuel could be used to greater advantage than at present, and may be made suitable for the generation of electrical energy, the solution of the carriage problem seems to us to lie rather with the further development of light railways than in the construction of waterways. It is maintained that by the use of turf as fuel we shall see provision made for the generation of electrical energy applicable to every form of industrial activity, not only for railways, tramways, factories, heating and lighting of towns, etc., but also not improbably in the near future to most agricultural operations. Without being quite so sanguine about all these things coming to pass, and without endorsing the opinion that the quantity of peat in Ireland is practically inexhaustible, we may concede that if the question of carriage could be satisfactorily disposed of, the material would be in much greater demand in industrial centres than it is at present.—"Builder."

THE DELHI DURBAR.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY REPRESENTATIVES.

THE following is an authoritative list of the representative Native gentlemen who have been invited by H.E. the Governor of Bombay to be present at the Delhi Durbar. Invitations had of necessity to be limited and the selection of suitable representatives of various classes and places has caused his Excellency a great deal of thought and consideration with the knowledge that however determined it was sure to cause disappointment in many quarters. It will however be observed that the list is thoroughly representative of the Native communities. In certain quarters the gentlemen invited have been described as guests. This is not quite an accurate description as the representatives will have to pay their own expenses.

Mir Muzaffar Husein Khan
Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram
Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C I E
Sardar Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas Desai
Sursangji Dajiraj, Thakor of Utelia
Rao Bahadur Makandrai Manirai
Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestanji Vakil, C I E
Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya
Hon'ble Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B A, LL B
Sardar Gangadhar Lakshman Swami
Sardar Fagojirao Ramchandrarao Patankar
Khan Saheb Dadamiya Anwarkhan
Hon'ble Mr Hari Sitaram Dixit, B A, LL B
Hon'ble Mr G K Gokhale, B A
Mr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C I E
Mr Virchand Dipchand, C I E
Sardar Lingappa Jayappa alias Appa Saheb Desai
Sardar Lakhamganda Basav Prabhu Desai
Mr Vinayak Dhunderaji Biwalkar
Sardar Ramchandrarao Vishvasrao alias Bala Saheb Savant Bhonsle
Hon'ble Mr Daji Abaji Khare, B A, LL B
Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Achyat Bhaskar Desai
Mr Jamsetji Nasarwanji Tata
Mr Fazalbhai Visram, C I E
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart
Mr Harkisandas Narottamdas
His Highness Sir Aga Sultan Muhammad Sha Aga Khan, K C I E
Hon'ble Mr Pherozesha Merwanji Mehta, C I E
Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar Kt
Dr Temulji Bhikaji Nariman
Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart
Hon'ble Mr Justice Badroodin Tyabji, Bar-at-law
Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla
Mr Adamji Pirbhai
Hon'ble Mr Justice Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar
Mr Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya
Mr Gordhandas Khattau Makanji
Mr Vitaldas Damodhar Thakersey
Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal
Hon'ble Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar
Sardar Anandrao Khanderao alias Balasaheb Raste
Mr Bahomanji Jamasji Dastur, C I E
Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir, C I E
Khan Bahadur Muncherji Kavasji Murzban, C I E
Mr Naoroji Maneckji Wadia, C I E
Khan Bahadur Maneckji Rustomji Dholu, C I E
Mr Edulji Dinshaw, C I E
Sardar Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yakub shek Ismail, C I E
Mr Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C I E

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th instant, a letter was submitted from the Engineer, dated 2nd July, forwarding detailed estimates for the proposed outside and inside shoots for the upper storeyed sheds in the Victoria Dock together with tracings Nos. 5454—N 2 and 5004—N 4 (in two sheets) showing how the shoots can be fixed without interfering with traffic.

The following minute by the Chairman, dated 9th July, concurred in by the members of the Docks Committee, was read:—

These shoots are to facilitate deliveries from upper floors. They have already been supplied to the new shed No. 10-11 and also to E shed, Prince's Dock. In connection with the Budget for the current year it was proposed to provide for 22 shoots, namely:—

VICTORIA DOCK.

No. 1 Shed, 4; No. 7-8 shed, 6; No. 9 shed, 4; No 14 shed, 4; No. 15 shed, 4; total 22; the cost being estimated at Rs. 650 each equal to Rs. 14,300 or with establishment Rs. 15,515. The Committee approved of the proposals subject to the submission of detailed plans and estimates and to careful consideration of the question of sites and under Trustees' Resolution, No. 50, dated 11th February 1902 provision was made for the expenditure in the new loan.

The proposal now is to erect 14 shoots, namely:—No. 1 shed, 4 shoots, Rs. 3,160; No. 7-8 shed 2 shoots, Rs. 158; No. 9 shed, 4 shoots, Rs. 3 160; No. 14 shed 2 shoots Rs. 898; No. 15 shed 2 Rs. 1,580, Total Rs. 10,378, Add—Establishment Rs. 8:2 shoots Total Rs. 11 260 against the Budget provision of Rs. 15,515.

The shoots in the case of No. 14 are to be inside the shed on account of the verandah on the east side of the shed. The estimates are based on the actual and are higher per shoot than the approximate estimate of February last. The shoots are intended for bag cargo and supplement the larger shoots provided for case cargo.

I propose to recommend sanction to the revised proposals.

The Board approved the recommendations of the Docks Committee and sanctioned the work of constructing 14 shoots in the Victoria Dock at a cost of Rs. 11,260 (including establishment) to the debit of Item 5, Section II, Victoria Dock Capital Works Budget.

IRON CARGOES.

The Acting Docks Superintendent wrote on the 4th April that the present method of dealing with iron cargoes at the Docks, viz., by spreading about the metal indiscriminately without regard to proper order, stacking, or saving of space is most objectionable as it very seriously interferes with traffic by blocking up spaces unnecessarily and causing great inconvenience all round. He remarked that the remedy is to make the Hamallage Contractors pack the iron in compact lots or sizes to a height of at least 3 feet in portable cradles or within iron standards and the heaps could then be arranged separately and immediately next to each in rows which would greatly economise space and thus benefit the Docks. The Acting Docks Superintendent stated that with a sufficient number of the cradles and standards, a large iron cargo could be accommodated in the open air in systematic manner in about one-third of the space now required that in the same way the cradles and standards put to use within the sheds for the class of iron such as hoop, band, bundles and sheets which required sheltered accommodation, will greatly economise space in the Transit sheds, and that sorting would also be greatly facilitated by the help of the conveniences.

The Engineer, on the 11th June reported that the cradles proposed by the Acting Docks Superintendent would be very useful for stacking iron if the contractors could be persuaded to use them, that samples had been made and sent to the Docks Superintendent for trial. The probable cost of a double cradle and single standard, if made of old rails, was estimated at Rs. 23 and Rs. 11 8-0, respectively, which, if T iron is used, will be reduced to Rs. 16 and Rs. 8 respectively.

The Acting Docks Superintendent, on the 11th July reported that the double cradles are not so suitable for use as the single standards, which allow of compartments of any size being made up. He recommended that 200 standards (150 of old rail and 50 of angle iron) may be provided at once and added that the Contractors must be compelled to use the conveniences for the sake of economising space, observing at the same time that iron is increasing in quantity every year and the difficulty in accommodating it is growing in proportion, as the Dock space does not grow and that it will soon be an absolute necessity to confine it in fixed bounds if it is to be received in the Docks at all and more particularly if the Trustees decide to sort and give delivery according to the Calcutta system.

The Board sanctioned the provision of 200 standards for stacking iron, estimated to cost Rs. 2,125 (150 at Rs. 11-8-0 and 50 at Rs. 8) The expenditure was directed to be charged to the head, Dock Plant, Item 14, Section III of the Budget.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 11th July 1902.	Total from 1st April to 11th July 1902.	For week ending 11th July 1901.	Total from 1st April to 11th July 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	300	18	310
Do " out of "	17	311	19	316
Do transported	15	217	7	212
Do attended to	...	21	...	22
Do warped	...	13	...	15

MR. SCHIFFLER "the guest of the world", when at Mandalay, asked an official of the Marine Department to help him to acquire a canoe for his river voyage. He gave rather unusual stress to the first syllable of the word, and the functionary understood him as desiring a cannon. He was not a humourous person, and was, besides, no doubt glad to pass on the responsibility. He solemnly remarked that artillery was not in his Department, and referred the enquirer to the General Commanding the District.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT.

STRONG CRITICISM BY THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings. The chair was occupied by Mr. Mulji B. Bharbara, President.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT.

Consideration of the following letter from the Commissioner, which had been postponed from a previous meeting, was taken up:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 11697, dated the 17th February last, I have the honour to state that the newspaper report of the Court proceedings which led to this motion being proposed and passed was incorrect. What was stated by the Inspector of the stores was not that no verification of the stores had been made for two years, but that the whole stock had not been verified within that period. It is obvious that without a verification the deficit in hides which led to the magisterial enquiry would never have been discovered. As regards the Inspector himself I have the honour to report that though he holds no academical distinction he has received a thoroughly sound education both on the Continent and in America, and that in addition to being conversant with three continental languages, English and Hindustani, he has had three years training in American and Austrian commercial houses, and there had considerable experience of stores transactions. He was employed for a time in the Accounts Departments of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and has also worked as an audit clerk in the chief accountant's office. He has given Mr. Harvey and myself entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duty, and is in my opinion thoroughly competent to fill the post which he now holds".

The ad interim report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into and report on the present system and organization of municipal stores, and the report of the Committee appointed on the Commissioner's proposal to give an extra assistant to the chief accountant were considered along with this letter.

THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

The Hon. Mr. Metha, who rose to move the following resolution on the question spoke at considerable length. The Hon. P. M. Mehta then proposed:—(1) That the letters from the Commissioner dated respectively the 2nd April and 2nd July, 1902, reporting as to the qualifications &c., of the Inspector of Stores be recorded, (2) That the ad-interim report of the committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 12th September 1901 to enquire into and report on the present system and organization of Municipal Stores and to make suggestions and recommendations for putting them on a proper and regular basis be approved and adopted. (3) That the Corporation authorize the Committee to suggest in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner the names of one or more suitable officers for being appointed to carry out a complete and independent audit and verification of the Municipal stores, and stores accounts as proposed by them and they will be prepared to make the necessary appointments and on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary expenditure. (4) That the report dated the 22nd March, 1902, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 15th September, 1901, on the proposal to appoint an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant be recorded, and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation do not think that a case has been made out for the appointment of an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant. (5) That the Corporation request the Commissioner to make a detailed report as to the state of efficiency of the department of the Chief Accountant. He asked the corporation's indulgence while he laid the whole matter before them. He thought that at the outset it would be a useful thing to point out that there were some things connected with the subject which it would not be necessary for the Corporation to consider at the present time. The Corporation must remember that the Committee appointed to enquire with reference to the Stores Department and Store Accounts had only placed before the Corporation an ad-interim report. They had not yet made a report with regard to the requirements of the Stores Department. That was a subject which they had yet to consider, and to which they would come in due course, and in the meantime it was not necessary for the Corporation to trouble about it. This matter had been brought before the Corporation at the present stage because it touched the welfare and integrity of the Municipal administration, and the Committee had thought it right to ask the Corporation to begin making inquiries at once. There was no reason either for them to go into the question of how to reorganise the Stores Department. That was a question which the Committee were at present considering, and upon which a full report would be placed before the Corporation in due course. Another point which they need not consider was the question of "correct stores" or the question of the value placed upon the stores. That was an important question in the adjustment of Municipal accounts, but it was not a question which the Corporation would have to consider at the present stage. The Corporation might ask why are these questions relating to an extra assistant to the chief accountant and the stores mixed up? As these would perceive one of the Stores Department, the Pulton Road Department, was under the control of the chief accountant and had been for year so, and the necessity of the chief accountant for an extra assistant had arisen out of the necessity for an officer which be required to set this stores depot and the stores accounts right. It might be then asked why was this third report before the Corporation relevant to this matter, that is to say, that having regard to the qualifications of the store inspector. He (the speaker) hoped that it would be remembered in what he had to say that the Commissioner was like a King—a person exercising powers which never ceased although the actual person exercising them might be changed from time to time. It might be that one Commissioner might have absolutely nothing to do with the action taken by his predecessor. He was not speaking therefore of any particular Commissioner. The past action of the chief accountant with regard to the appointment of an inspector of stores (who acted under him and who, although he had to deal with other depots, had to deal especially with that at Pulton road) had very considerably to do with the state of the stores which the Corporation found to be existing at the present time. He had only dealt generally with the relation between these three matters, and but as he went on gave them the history of the matter they would see that the connection was a very close one. He was one of those, he continued, who never went against the executive; he always endeavoured to place the utmost confidence in the executive, so much so that there were members of the Corporation who trusted him with never on any account finding fault with an executive officer. He had been told that he was one of those members who could see no fault in the executive, could see no blots or no spots in the sun. He was willing to admit that even up to the length that was suggested, he was very loth to find fault with the executive unless there was very strong cause for doing so. They could not expect the executives to do their duty loyally unless the Corporation gave them all the support in their power. But he always stopped short at one limit. When a real case of faulty action on the part of the executive was brought to light, he was quite ready and without any hesitation to come forward and to point it out, and to ask the Corporation to do what might be in their power to check anything of an irregular or improper kind. There was another observation he would like to make. The question of the Executive Establishment was a question which had always come before the Corporation as one of the greatest difficulty. It had been found exceedingly difficult for years past and for years together to say whether or no these departments were not unnecessarily inflated. A very strong feeling had prevailed among members of the Corporation that the departments were more inflated than deficient. He himself was always amused by the anxiety some gentlemen had shown for the purpose of bringing about retrenchment. He had always laughed at them. He pointed out to his friend Dr. Viegas, who was making a move in the matter, that there never was a committee appointed for the purpose of retrenchment which did not increase the establishment. That had always been the net result. And yet the best commentary upon the committee which Dr. Viegas succeeded in getting appointed in 1897, was the fact that the report was as yet not forthcoming. He himself was not surprised at that. They could find in the old days that the only way in which it had been possible for the Corporation to secure real retrenchment was not by appointment of Committees, not by sensational discussions in the Council Chamber, but through the medium of executive officers. During the regime of a previous Municipal commission they were fortunate enough to get a gentleman who was perfectly familiar with the administration of departments. He was a gentleman who was thoroughly cognisant with all matters of that sort, and the Corporation were fortunately sensible enough to leave the whole business to him, and to let him point out in what way the business of the Corporation should be conducted. That was the one occasion on which they succeeded in bringing about any retrenchment on the executive establishment. He thought it was a hopeless task to get anything done by committees. Let them take the chief accountant's department.

THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The chief accountant before Sir Charles Ollivant's time conducted nearly all the accounts. Sir Charles Ollivant found out that the revenue was not audited in the manner in which it ought to be. He then created a department, a special department for the purpose of doing this work—the Revenue and Refund Audit Department. He insisted on putting at the head of this department the very best and most experienced man. He brought him from the Municipality and he gave him a very high salary to the purpose of doing the work which was required to be done not simply the carrying on of the work of such a department when created, but the organisation and building up of the department itself. This, however, was done on the clear understanding that the subsequent head of the new department should be an officer, whose pay should not be so high. What happened, and what had happened under all such circumstances? Once they gave the salary to a department it was very difficult indeed either to reduce the department or to reduce the salary. The gentleman appointed to this post did very excellent work, but after he was no more in the department, what did they find? He thought not that department had at its head an officer who received even a higher salary than before, at any rate it was quite as high (A voice: "Higher.") The pay was Rs. 800 with an assistant drawing Rs. 200 and there was a very large establishment in addition. The stores department was really a part of what ought to be the department of the chief accountant. The chief accountant was relieved by that establishment of a good deal of work which would have otherwise fallen upon him. In finding out whether they should give the chief accountant an extra assistant then, could these two departments be taken together? Might not these two departments be so adjusted without losing effeciency so that there would be no need of another extra assistant? The Corporation would remember that though the accounts of the expenditure audit establishment were not duty, they did not ask for any assistant at all. The chief accountant had an assistant who had acted as the chief accountant himself, and they would find that the chief accountant draw a salary of Rs. 1,000 his deputy Rs. 500 a month, another Assistant Rs. 250 a month, two others Rs. 200 each, and several others Rs. 100. This was a still small establishment, and in addition there was the Loan Works Establishment which had at its head an official drawing Rs. 300 a month. This branch again had subordinate officials drawing Rs. 120, Rs. 100 and so on, and the head was designated an Assistant to the Chief Accountant. Then of course they had always other officers connected with the establishment doing special duty. He thought that the Corporation should never go in for increasing an establishment of this character without they could honestly come to the conclusion that the addition was absolutely necessary. There was one thing which had always to be borne in mind; and that he thought the Committee had forgotten in considering the question. He quite realised that this matter had been very closely examined by Mr. Harvey and Mr. Shepherd, and that they both came to the same conclusion. He did not forget that the Standing Committee had considered this matter. He did not forget that a Committee of the Corporation had just reported on the question. He would be the last person to go against the recommendation of a Committee except upon the very strongest motives and of the very closest reasons. Well one of his reasons was this, and he asked their close attention to what he was going to point out.

THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

Now who was this chief accountant? He asked them to fully remember his designation. Before the Act of 1888 there was no chief accountant, but a controller of accounts. In the old days they had a controller of accounts, but a deliberate change was made and the designation of the head of Accounts Department was now chief accountant. There was a reason why this was so. When the act was passed in 1888 a strong attempt was made to control in some way the two officers who were in the appointment of the Corporation,—the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, and also to put a check upon the Commissioner in the way of controlling accounts. This attempt was strenuously impeded by the other side. The argument brought forward was that the chief accountent was required by the Commissioner for the purpose of keeping his accounts. The proposition was lost and another was carried by a narrow majority. That narrow majority was really secured by the argument put forward by Sir Raymond West and by Mr. Ritchie, who pointed out that the accountant was not an officer required by the Corporation, but one required by the Commissioner. However, they were able to secure the appointment of auditors, and the first suggestion was that the auditors should be sent to audit the accounts of Bombay, as was the case in other municipalities. He had drawn their attention to this for the purpose of showing that the chief accountant was appointed for the purpose of keeping accounts, and surely it was a chief accountant's business to keep accounts. They would find also, however, if they went into the history of the appointment that the business of the chief accountant was also to supervise the other departments of the municipality, to see whether work suggested by the other officers of the establishment should be carried out. Mr. Mehta proceeded to go in to the history of the department. In the course of some criticism on various officials in the establishment he said that he had no personal feeling in the matter. He pointed out that the inspector of stores was the brother of the chief accountant, and under those circumstances that officer ought to have pointed out to the Commissioner that it would no be right to put the present inspector into his own department, to put him under him as inspector of stores. It was not right and proper either for the Commissioner or the chief accountant to have placed this gentleman in this position. Appointment ought to be made without any consideration of relationship between the parties. He did not charge the chief accountant with meaning anything dishonest, but these officers should be like Caesar's wife—above suspicion. He said this seriously! however conscientious a man might be, however honestly he might do his work, if an official had under him a person related to him he could not help being under suspicion as to whether he was making that person do his work in the manner he ought to do it. Such a state of affairs was bound to introduce an element of suspicion. And in this department things did not improve at all. Indeed they seemed to be worse.

Having read all the references made by Mr. Waite in the annual Administration Reports, Mr. Mehta went through the letters of the Commissioner and of the chief accountant with regard to the necessity of appointing an extra assistant. In criticising these letters Mr. Mehta said the Corporation should not be guided by the technicalities and figures stated in those letters, but that they should consider the nature of the work to be performed by that department. The accountant in his letter asked to be relieved of his ordinary routine work in order that he might conduct the audit and control the expenditure. Now under the Act, Mr. Mehta pointed out, the chief accountant was not the controller of accounts and expenditure, but had to perform his duties under the Commissioner. The control of accounts and expenditure under the Act was vested in the Commissioner, who was assisted in the performance of his work by two important officers, who had been appointed by the Corporation and given to him, by that body, viz., the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer. These experts alone could judge what works were necessary, for the city. With regard to the increase of correspondence, Mr. Metha said it was either due to the temporary occasion of plague or to the new theory set up by the chief accountant as to his duty of auditing and controlling the Municipal expenditure. He might have been carrying on correspondence with the Executive Engineer and Health Officer with regard to the control of the expenditure of those departments. He (Mr. Metha) did not believe that the work of the accountant's department had increased at all, and he was not able to accept the report of the committee on that point. He himself knew something of the accounts, and he believed every member of the Corporation knew it too, and he hoped they would not be carried away by mere technicalities and figures.

Mr. Metha had not finished his speech, when, it being 5 o'clock, the President adjourned the meeting till 3 p.m. on Monday next.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY.

2ND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 22 JULY.

The Summer Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs, (1st Entries 8)

9 Mr. S. M. McCausland's b aus g Chance (aged).
10 Mr. A. W. P's b aus g Fando by July Flirt, aged
11 Mr. Cross' b aus g Orion (aged.)
12 Mr. Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture (aged)

Arab Trial Plate.—Distance 7 furlongs. (1st Entries 6).

7 Captain Dalyell's b a h Saracen 14 1

The Beginner's Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs. (1st Entries 14.)

15 Captain Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 13 3.

The Lilliput Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs. (1st Entries 3)

4 Mr. Mohanlal T. Shroff's g a h Anaiza 13 2.
5 Mr. James' ch a h Nonpareil 13 2.
6 Mr. Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3.

The Intermediate Stakes.—Distance 1-2 mile. (1st Entries 6.)

7 Mr. A. W. P's b aus m Nanette 13 3 1-2.
8 Captain W. E. Lloyd's g aus m Lady Deanby Scots Grey—Presciila 14 0 1-4
9 Messrs. Mathuradass Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3-4

Auction Stakes.—Distance 5 furlongs. (1st Entries 6.)

7 Mr. Mohanlal T. Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3 (Rs. 800.)
8 Mr. W. M. Macleod's g a g Murfus 13 2 3-4. (Rs. 1000).
9 Mr. James' g a h The Hypocrite 13 1 1-2 (Rs. 1400)
10 Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket 14 0 (Rs. 900)

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY 13TH AUGUST.

CORRECTION.

The Little Maiden Plate.

For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under new Measurement

Read, Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona 23rd July 1902.

THE "NESAN" DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. G. SUBRAMANYA IYER, Editor and Proprietor of the "Swadeshamitran" a Tamil daily newspaper, and of "United India", a weekly journal, published in English in the same place, as also Editor of the "Madras Standard", applied at the town Police Court, Madras, on the 22nd inst., for summons against Mr. M. Veeraragava Chariar, Proprietor of the "Hindu", and Proprietor and Editor of the "Hindu Nesan", a bi-weekly published in Tamil on a charge of defamation.

The information and complaint filed by Mr. Subramanya Iyer was to the effect that in the months of May, June and July this year, he, as Editor of the "Madras Standard—and the "Swadeshamitran." had in the editorial columns of those papers been expressing his opinion on certain articles which had appeared in the columns of the "Hindu" and the "Hindu Nesan," as also certain views on public questions expressed by the Editors of those journals. On the 5th of July the accused published in the "Hindu Nesan", a Tamil article with the English heading "Divided we fall." A (literal translation of the lengthy article was incorporated in the complaint, and we take the following extracts from it) "Where the house is divided it is the exultation of the dancer. Sabah! (Bravo!) what affections, what merit! what dignity! what pride. All have become like assa foetida dissolved in Ocean! If even these persons shamefully abuse each other. With no other occupation are they going to regenerate the country . . . What is the good of having been Editor for ever so many years; what is the good of having gone to ever so many foreign countries and increased in experience, what is the good of having read ever so much? Hatred, spite, envy, avarice and arrogance do not leave (one). Till now the Editor of "Swadeshamitran" was abusing us in diverse ways in his paper. He spoke disparagingly of us in the "Mitran" in many ways saying that we did not know Tamil at all; that we had not sufficient experience to write journals, and that we had not the capacity to write Tamil without faults. . . .

Our Editor of the "Swadeshamitran" on seeing that the wrestle that he carried on proved ineffectual with the Nesan would seem to have roused his standard against the "Hindu." The Editor of the "Swadeshamitran" having become the Editor of the "Standard" is picking out from the "Hindu" several sentences and words and is daily writing "That is wrong, this is wrong". He is much exercised that since he left the "Hindu", the paper has lost in strength and that people of this Presidency, ignorant of this fact, are blindly esteeming the Hindu" . . . Moreover he is writing just now "letters to several persons to buy the "Standard" Alas! Pity! What veracity, what great Patriotism! Even for beating the breast for wages suitable disguise should be put on . . . This paper (the "Hindu") is daily gaining fame, name and esteem among our people. Now our new Editor of the "Standard" cannot hear this and speak disparagingly in rustic fashion of it (the "Hindu") saying that the moment he went away its odour also left it, like the husband who got enamoured of the prostitute spurning his wedded wife. Is it becoming of him? Speak he might ever so much, who will have any regard for his word? Have the people of the world shut thier eyes? Do words prompted by vain malice merit any respect? Without doing so many things and supporting the people, if this man wastes his time in empty gossips wherefrom could esteem come to him? If he out of malice, lifts his standard against the "Hindu" and speaks with faults and any errors of it, will the people of this Presidency pay any regard to his words . . .

The complainant alleged that the article referred to contained untrue statements and made false and unfounded imputations concerning him. And he, therefore, charged the accused with having defamed him by editing and publishing the said article under Sections 500 and 501 I. P. C.

His Worship ordered summons to issue.

THE LATE REV. FATHER BOCHUM.

The Rev. Father Henry Bochum, S. J., who died at the St. Xavier's College premises on Wednesday, was 61 years of age, having been born on the 29th March 1841. He first arrived in the country on the 3rd December 1872, and in the following years commenced to give a series of lectures on Theology and Philosophy, which were very largely attended. Owing to ill-health, he went home in 1882, and on his return to Bombay in December 1884, he filled the post of private secretary to the late Archbishop Dr. Meurin and was appointed the parish priest of the Fort Chapel. In 1887, the deceased resumed his duties at the St. Xavier's College as Professor of History and Philosophy. He was specially kind to his Parsi pupils, and had studied some of the religious books of the Zoroastrians. The deceased was a Fellow of the Bombay University, and also one of the University examiners. During the last year and-a-half, Father Bochum had been suffering from bad health, and had been compelled to discontinue his lectures since Feburary 1901.

His funeral, which took place yesterday morning, at Sewrie, was largely attended. The funeral cortege left the college at 8 o'clock and arrived at the cemetery gates, Sewrie, shortly before 9 o'clock. The attendance at the funeral would have been larger had it not been for the fact that the deceased gentlemen's friends were hardly aware of the sad occurrence. A large number of the students of the Colleges and school of St. Francis Xavier and St. Mary attended. Some distance from the cemetery the school band of St. Mary's met the cortege, and the mourners then marched in a procession to the grave. There was also present a firing party of the volunteer cadets of St. Mary's, under the command of Captain Leask. Military honours were accorded the deceased's remains in recognition of his position as chaplain to the Catholic Section of the Bombay Volunteers. His Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay conducted the funeral ceremony, and a large number of the clergy joined in the service which was very impressive. Among those present were Mr. M. McMillan, Principal, Elphinstone College, Mr. W. Mangan, Khan Bahadur, M.C., Marzban C.I.E., Captain Kenyon, Lieutenant Hewett, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Captain Leask, Captain Wilkinson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Mr. Rustom P. Karkaria, Dr. Gomes, Mr. Philip Goudinho, Mr. Oliviera, and the family of Dr. Rozario.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

(Concluded from page 4).

LOVE GROWN COLD by Annie S. Swan is the story of three Scotch lads who go to St. Andrew's for their education from the same village in Fife. They are Cosmo Durward, the squire's son, Angus Oliphant hero and only child of a farmer, and Loch Eadie, the doctor's son. The point of interest is the marriage of the hero, much too soon, to a girl who is about to lose her only guardian, a pious old grandfather, who has a wonderful influence over Angus. He in a most self-sacrificing and obliging mood agrees to wed Bell Beaton whom he has known ever since they were wee things together, but whom he does not care a pin for. He then starts as war correspondent to South Africa to record the doings of the Zulu war, Bell remaining at home, and her prudent grandfather recovers his health with marvellous rapidity. Angus, on his return makes the best of his fate, takes his wife to Dundee where he is a rising journalist. Neither Bell nor he are happy and Bell finds diversion in the visits of Cosmo Durward, now a full-blown Lieutenant in the 94th regiment, and a flirtation follows which seems by no means to warrant the subsequent development that apparently wrecks three lives, but really gives a chance to Angus to marry the girl he is in love with all along. There is an immense amount of piety in the midst of all the sentiment and the wrong-doing that crops up. Angus proves himself a hero when he finds his wife with very slight provocation, has left her home with Durward by leaving the key of their nice house where he knows she can find it, with a letter and money and his bank-book and possible cheques as well, lying ready to her hand on the kitchen dresser. No one but a hero could do so brave a thing. Bell does return to the house for a brief good-bye to it, but with genuine good feeling does not utilies the money or the Bank Book but follows Durward to the Cape. By this time Colley is on his way to Majuba and that disastrous day decides the fortunes of many in this book. The doctor's son should have been the hero, for he conquers fortune by setting up in a surgery and one room in a costers' quarter in London at six pence for treatment and medicine. He makes money fast and seems to have some leisure as well, and bravely helps his family out of their difficulties. Even Cosmo Durward the villain of the piece is not wicked. He can hardly help taking Bell away from Angus whom she insists on leaving and he acts henceforward in the most honorable manner, dying bravely for his country on the summit of Majuba. The story will not injure the author's reputation for offering books to her readers that may be given in entire safety to the youngest young person, for the moral is always driven home.

(e) LOVE GROWN COLD, by Annie S. Sevan,' Methuen' Colonial Library.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I.C.S. has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Captain H. F. Jacob, Assistant Political Agent First Grade, has been allowed a further extension for two months on medical certificate of the furlough for one year granted to him.

Mr. F. H. Warden, Second Grade District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for three months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for one month and ten days in combination with furlough for thirteen months and twenty days, with effect from the date of relief by Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. A. Mitchell R. I. M., is appointed Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port with effect from the 18th July.

Mr. A. W. Andy holds charge of the office of Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. T. A. LeMesurier and pending the arrival of Mr. J. A. McIver.

NICHOLSON MEMORIAL FUND.

THIRD AND FOURTH LISTS.

	Rs.
9th Lancers	200
1 Lincolnshire Regiment	100
1 Wiltshire Regiment	80
1 Royal Warwickshire Regiment	50
"E" Battery Royal Horse Artillery	25
"F" Battery Royal Horse Artillery	25
"L" Battery Royal Horse Artillery	25
62nd Battery Royal Field Artillery	25
No. 8 Mountain Battery	28
36th Company Royal Garrison Artillery	25
No. 1 Field Battery Hyderabad Contingent	13
Murree Mountain Battery	25
Quetta Mountain Battery	25
Viceroy's Body Guard	15
1st Bengal Lancers	50
3rd Bengal Cavalry	50
4th Bengal Lancers	50
5th Bengal Cavalry	50
8th Bengal Lancers	50
9th Bengal Lancers	100
10th Bengal Lancers	100
11th Bengal Lancers	50
12th Bengal Cavalry	50
13th Bengal Lancers	50
16th Bengal Lancers	50
17th Bengal Lancers	50
19th Bengal Lancers	50
1st Punjab Cavalry	100
2nd Punjab Cavalry	100
Madras Body Guard	15
1st Madras Lancers	50
3rd Madras Lancers	50
Bombay Body Guard	25
1st Bombay Lancers	50
2st Bombay Lancers	50
3rd Bombay Cavalry	50
4th Bombay Cavalry	50
5th Bombay Cavalry	50
7th Bombay Cavalry	50
2nd Lancers Hydarabad Contingent	50
3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent	50
4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent	200
2nd Central India Horse	50
Bengal Sappers and Miners	100
Madras Sappers and Miners	50
Bombay Sappers and Miners	50
Major General Smith Dorrien	100
Major Clay 43rd Gurkhas	10
R. Wroughton, Esq	15
N. Priestley, Esq	10
Colonel Thomson, A. V. D.	20
Colonel Greenfield	16
H H Sir James La Touche	50
Hon'ble J F Finlay	50
Hon'ble C. S. Bayley	50
Major P E Dixon, R. E	10
Major H A Haines, R A M C	5
Major J A Wyllie	50
Major General Boyce Combe	25
General Sir K Low	50
Colonel S. H. P. Graves	16
Sir T Higham	25
Captain Lloyd, 3rd Gurkhas	10
G. H. D. Walker Esq	16
Colonel Shearer, I. M. S.	10
F. C. W. Dover, Esq	15
Colonel Clarke, R. E.	20
Major General Vousden	75
Colonel Stockley, 16th Bengal Lancers	20
H. Orange, Esq.	25
Lieutenant Colonel O. Smyth, R. A.	10
The Hon'ble Colonel E. Baring	10
Colonel Wardrop, R. A. M. C.	16
A. F. Cox, Esq C. S.	50
The Hon'ble, Colonel Deane	50
Colonel Barrow R. A. M. C.	15
Captain Hingston R. E	10
Major T. H. Hill	10
Captain Magrath 1st Sikhs	16
Colonel Unwin	100
Colonel Penno	10
Mrs Penno	5
Captain Graham Northamptonshire Regt.	15
A. Williams, Esq. C. S.	20
Colonel Brunker R. H. A.	20
A. U. Fanshawe, Esq C. S.	20
H. Hensman, Esq	50
Brigadier General Colins	32
Colonel Francis, A. A. G.	20
Assistant Surgeon Boucher	10
J. M. Macpherson Esq C. S.	32
Major Strachey 11th Rajputs	16
H. H. Sir John Woodburn	100
The Honble Colonel Robertson	100
Colonel Morgan, C. V. D.	5
Colonel Hall I. M. S.	25
Mahomed Mozammil Ullah khan	100
Lieutenant Colonel Keays, R. A. M. C.	10

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 24.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honble Mr Justice E T Candy I C S Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to this Dept Notification No 2237 dated the 12th March it is hereby notified that Capt H F Jacob Asst Political Agent First Grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension for two months on medical certificate of the furlough for one year granted to him by the Govt of India in Foreign Dept Notification No 1029-G, dated the 13th June 1901.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—

Simla the 18th July 1902—With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur Maxime Gerard as acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of Govt Notification No 4075 dated the 25th June 1901 as refers to Azam Vishnu Sakharam Jog Head Karkun taluka Nagar in the district of Ahmednagar and under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Shankar Dajee Bhalerav, Acting Head Karkun, taluka Nagar in that district, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act within the limits of the Nagar Taluka excluding the Head-quarter Station.

Mr F H Warden, second grade Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension for three months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No. 5323, dated the 15th Aug 1901.

Mr P W Monie, I C S, Asst Collr in the dist of Ratnagiri is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the First Class in that dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patel, M A, LL B, or pending further orders:—

Khan Bahadur D M Cursetji, B A (Oxon,) Bar-at-Law, Third Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, to act as Second Judge of that Court.

Khan Bahadur Muhamad Hussein Hakim, Fourth Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, to act as Third Judge.

Khan Bahadur J R Modi, Bar-at-Law, Fifth Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, to act as Fourth Judge.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to act as Fifth Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for one month and ten days in combination with furlough for thirteen months and twenty days, with effect from the date of relief by Mr W L Harvey, C I E, I C S.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India, Marine Dept, is republished;—

Appointment—in G G O No 23, dated 11th July 1902, for 18th April 1902 read 18th April 1901.

(Signed) E G BARROW, Major General,
Secy to the Govt of India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying see Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIA'S GRIEF FOR HER EMPEROR.

AN ADDRESS BY A HINDU TO ALL HIS COUNTRYMEN.

O BEST beloved that dwell on the Ganges and the Jumna and the Godavery and the Krishna, from the snows of Gaurisanker to the coral shores of Comorin, what shadow is this that has fallen upon ye all? Bearded warriors scarred with the wounds of a hundred battles, bow their heads and walk with tottering feet; youthful maidens at the village wells turn from their empty pitchers and gaze vacantly upon the face of the waters; white-haired pundits read to the village folks the omens of dimmed stars and lowering clouds; sweet-voiced women behind pinjra lattices hush the esthraj's dulcet harmony and sing no more. Whence is this, Oh ye people?

In plague and pestilence and famine we have not wept, for they were in our accustomed lot; but this changing of a diadem to a wreath of tears is a grievous thing. O my brothers! what sin have we committed that this should happen to us—we and our fourteen incarnations before us?

But yesterday our Princes and our chosen people had crossed seven oceans to escort our Emperor to his crown with pride and joy and exultation. And now their hearts weep around his stricken bed in silent tears. Gone is their joy. Their eyes are dimmed, their manes uncombed, their hoofs unshod; their nostrils breathe no more the fire of victory. For the Star of India shines not to-day; the Mount of Light has lost its lustre; and the Splendour of Ind its shinning rays.

In the hour of majesty has come to him the frailty of man. But yesterday the sacred oils upon his brow and bosom would have anointed him the twice born of heaven. And now the hand of Fate gives him healing herbs instead.

But yesterday all Ind had turned her gaze westward beyond the ocean waves, and in her heart had witnessed the setting of the crown upon his brow, yearning to witness the yet greater scene in her own imperial city, when he would be enthroned as her Supreme King. And now, strewing ashes upon her head and donning the saffron robe, she stands upon her western shore and mingles her bitter tears with the tears of the sea. For to-day the hand of Fate has turned the splendour of her King to the frailty of man.

But, O best beloved, because of that very frailty are our hearts at his feet. We would have honoured him as our crowned Emperor and done him homage upon our knees. Now we hold him as our father, and weep upon his hands and feet in loving tears.

For the seeming shadow that has come upon him is but the brightness of a jewel upon his crown—the tears of the parting bride that is but the forty-rayed-star of diamonds, rubies, and pearls upon her brow. Now we know him to be our chosen one. This sorrow is to him but as the lily of Cashmere to the maiden's cheek and the lotus of the Jumna to her lips—new joy, new beauty.

Flock to your temples, O ye people. Pray to benign Lakshmi to remove this sorrow—but to let us keep the new-found love; to remove the thorn from the rose, but to let us keep its sweetness. To give us back our King. but to let us claim him as our father.

Seek all your prophets and pray them prophesy long reign and health to our king The prayer of Ind has power to make; then pray to make him ruler for years unnumbered.

O best beloved, see the dawning hope! Can ye not see its heralding star? Even now benign Lakshmi spreads her white wings over his golden quilt; even now her magic hands smooth his royal brow. See her seraphic smile bring new light to his eyes. Hear her healing lips send forth to his heart new promise of health.

Who should hope but we. O my people Have we not claimed him as our King of Kings—of a new dynasty, the House of Victoria, but of the ancient heritage of Akbar and Prithiraj and Vikrama? Have we not prayed daily that in the fulness of time he would yet deign to visit his people, and enthroned upon the throne of Delhi, of the self-same Akbar, Prithiraj, and Vikrama, be also enthroned in the hearts of his people and reign therein for ever?

Thus hope on, my people! Hope while ye pray, pray while ye hope! See the dawning sun of hope!—A Sarath Kumar Ghosh, in the "Daily Express."

IN THE MIDDLE OF A RAINBOW.

A LADY'S FANCIES.

IN the Probate Division Mr. Justice Barnes disposed of the case of Vincent v. Worsley and others, which was before the Court last November, and after one day's hearing it stood over for the purpose of the parties coming to a compromise.

The case, it will be remembered, was of a very singular character. It concerned the testamentary dispositions of the late Mrs. Catherine Worsley, a clergyman's widow, who died in 1899, at the age of 80, at "Mizpah," Ain Anaub, Mount Lebanon, Syria, leaving property worth about £40,000. Being a martyr to neuralgia, she and her husband went to Syria in the belief that a warmer climate would suit her complaint. They took with them Richard Webb who had for many years acted as coachman to Mrs. Worsley. She took a great interest in religious teaching in schools, and started a school for Druse girls. She was assisted by Webb, who became a proficient Arabic scholar. In 1897 she made a will in Arabic, leaving Mr. Webb the "legal overseer" of the landed property. By the will, now in question, he was made residuary legatee. The unsettled property, amounting to about £5,000, was left to some relations.

In opening the case as against the will, Mr Inderwick, K. C., at the time said that Mrs. Worsely became subject to very marked delusions, the principal of which was Mr. Webb. she being under the impression that there was some spiritual contact between them. She thought that Webb had been appointed by Providence to look after the interest of the Druses on Mount Lebanon; that there was a covenant: and that a rainbow was seen, under which she and Webb travelled for a considerable time, and that it disappeared after a certain period; that she had been seen on one side of the rainbow and Webb on the other, and that sometimes they were side by side in the middle of the rainbow. She believed that they were bound together by a spiritual and religious bond, and that she could not do anything without him. In one of her letters she described a marvellous rainbow, which descended over the trap in which she was driving, and travelled with it for over half-a-mile. At last the trap came to a public-house, and she looked to see if the rainbow would pass over it, but "the rainbow went up a lane behind the public-house". She looked upon the rainbow as a sign of God's special protection over her.

It was now stated that all the parties had signed the terms of compromise, and, after formal evidence his Lordship pronounced for all the documents propounded.

PROFESSOR THOMPSON AND MR. MARCONI.

LIEUTENANT SOLARY, of the Italian Navy, writes to the "Times" in reply to the charge made by Professor Silvanus Thompson against Mr Marconi of having made use in an undue manner of a mercury coherer, the property of the Italian Government, and the name of the inventor of which he is alleged to have deliberately concealed.

The Lieutenant states categorically that the coherer in question was not invented by Signalman Castelli, as alleged; that, as a matter of fact, the invention is his own; that the instrument was offered to Mr. Marconi by himself, with the permission of the Italian Minister of Marine; and that he did not patent the invention because the employment of mercury was suggested to him by Fahie's "History of Wireless Telegraphy", which also shows that so early as March 2, 1897—i.e., about three years prior to any employment by him of mercury for purposes of wireless telegraphy—Mr. Marconi himself had already patented "the use of mercury in sensitive imperfect electrical contacts".

ENTERTAINING A GOVERNOR.

APROPOS of a complaint in of "Truth," "Civilian" writes to the "Madras Mail:" I observe a reference in the current issue of "Truth" to the expenditure thrown on District Collectors by gubernatorial tours. But what I fancy is the real grievance is not the actual entertainment of the Governor—no Collector would object to putting up the head of his Department or even to giving a shake down to an attendant A. D. C.—but the dangerous and widespread heresy amongst the loyal Englishery that every Tom, Dick and Harry of them is entitled, when a Governor comes to their Station, to meet His Majesty's representative, accompanied by the ladies of their families, at a square champagne meal! This belief is based on the pernicious fallacy that the pay of a Collector includes an entertaining allowance, and if you can convey, both to the race of Governors and to the race of governed, that no such allowance exists outside the imagination of the latter you will confer a lasting pecuniary boon on the race.

Holloway's Pills. The weak Stomachs. The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which may be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills remove all unpleasant test from the mouth and are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, erructations, flatulency, constipation, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

ARE the Coronation knights entitled to their honour before their honours have been formally conferred by the sword-tap of the King? We have already made reference to this point, and it may now be stated that the announcement of the new knighthoods is merely tantamount to a promise from the King to confer them on the persons named in the list when he is well enough to do so. A peerage is certainly not created till the patent has been perfected. To give an illustration, Charles Yorke, the second son of the first Earl of Hardwicke, the famous Chancellor, was himself appointed Lord Chancellor when he suddenly died at the moment that patent conferring the title of Baron Morden upon him was in process of completion and the peerage accordingly was not created. So, too a Royal letter was signed by George II. on May 24, 1756, for the elevation of Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to the peerage, but he died on the day following, before the completion of the patent, and the peerage was not created.

So many are the sins of omission and commission visited upon the Post-Office—only recently it was reported that a post-card was delivered eight and twenty years after its posting—that it is but fair to give them credit when credit is due. Last Christmas a lady inadvertently addressed a pictorial post-card to "Ernest Clegg, Esq, South Africa," and the gentleman so barely named has just acknowledged his receipt of her communication. Such a finding out surely ranks with the proverbial search for a needle in a haystack. Nor is smartness a Colonial monopoly for our own Post Office has successfully delivered in Old Colwyn Bay a letter posted in the Strand with no other address than "Mr. Lewis Davies, Wylfa, Old".

An ominous crack has just been discovered in one of the most famous bells in the world, the so-called "La Clemence," in the cathedral of St. Peter at Geneva. It is the bell which was sounded at the "Escalade" of the dark night of St. Thomas's Day, December 21, 1602, when the 8,000 Savoyards made their attack upon the "Rome of Protestantism." The assailants had crept close to the fortifications unobserved, and had planted their ladders, the Jesuit missioners exhorting them in whispers, "Climb, climb! every rung of the ladder is a step towards Heaven!" when the loud clanging of La Clemence was heard, calling the citizens to arms, and Geneva was rescued. The Savoyards were driven back, and the aged Theodore Beza called the people into the cathedral, where they sang the 124th Psalm. From 1602, to 1901, on every December 21, the now silenced bell has been rung in memory of the "Escalade".

Mr. John Hays Hammond, as everybody knows, is one of the best authorities on the Transvaal gold mines, and some fact which he gives in an article in the current "Engineering Magazine" will interest the general reader. He tells us, for instance, that during the eight months ending in August, 1899, after which the commencement of active hostilities interfered with the active working of the mines, the Witwatersrand produced £12,485,032 sterling. At this rate the year's production would have been £18,727,548. As a matter of fact, it would have amounted to some twenty millions sterling, by reason of the progressive increase in the monthly production already shown during that year. The total gold product of the Witwatersrand was 25 5 per cent. of that of the entire world. Within one year after the resumption of mining operations, upon the scale existing immediately prior to the war, Mr. Hammond thinks an output of gold at the rate of over twenty millions sterling annually may be reasonably estimated. In three or four years the output may reach twenty-five millions sterling, and beyond this there should be a further increase, the amount of which it is impossible to estimate!

The duration of mining in the Witwatersrand district Mr. Hammond thinks it impossible to predict with accuracy. But he says: It may be observed that the tendency is to exploit the auriferous areas as rapidly as possible, and that engineering methods are all adopted with that end in view. If the exploitation of the deeper levels is not delayed pending the proving of the ground lying above, but is carried on concurrently with the exploitation of the higher horizons of the reefs, the industrial life of the district will, of course, be correspondingly shortened. The working of lower grade ores, made possible by improved economic conditions or other circumstances, would tend to increased longevity of the industry. Were Mr. Hammond called upon to express an opinion he would, he says, "estimate the future duration of profitable operations on a large scale in the district at less, rather than more, than twenty-five years'.' And what then?

An American Army officer who has just returned from the Philippines says the native women are imitating the American women, school teachers and wives of Army officers, in the matter of dress, personal adornment, and manners. During the last year a great change of this nature has been observed among the native women who have been thrown into contact with the "Americans." The Philippine women now insist not only upon having more clothes but better clothes, and the result is a marked improvement in their average personal appearance.

A year and a half ago this officer passed through a village in Luzon. In the house where he lodged was a girl of ten or twelve years who smoked big black cigars, and apparently enjoyed them. Visiting the same village a few months ago the officer called to see his friends the native family. He found the girl, now a little larger, of course, and also very much better dressed. "You are not smoking, I see," he said to her. "No, senor." "Well, try one of these," he said, offering her his cigar case. "No, thank you, senor," replied the girl in fair English, "me no smoke now. Americano women no smoke".

Mr. Holden has in hand at the Stratford Works, for the enormously heavy suburban traffic of the Great Eastern Railway, a tank-engine of absolutely novel type and colossal dimensions. It is described in Page's Magazine as a decapod—the first of that type ever seen in this country. It will run on ten 4ft. 6in, wheels, all coupled, and will weigh sixty tons in working order, the whole of this huge weight being therefore available for purposes of adhesion. The idea is that with these small wheels all coupled and driven by three large cylinders full speed will be attained with a quickness hitherto unknown, while the Westinghouse brake will enable the quickest possible stop to be made. In this way it is calculated that the Great Easter suburban trains, which have to stop every half-mile and sometimes oftener, will be able to get over the ground so much quicker that more trains can be "sandwiched" into the existing list, and thus that more traffic can be carried on the hitherto overcrowded lines.

The incidental introduction of the name of General Sir Redvers Buller into the animated Irish debate in the House the other night recalls an interesting and now practically forgotten chapter in his career. When, about seventeen years ago, the county of Kerry was literally overrun with "Moonlighters," who defied the law, General Buller was sent down as a Special Commissioner with almost plenary powers. By establishing, blockhouses, in the shape of special police huts, and by "hustling" the "Moonlighters" and dealing severely with them when caught, he quickly changed the situation. What largely led to his mastery of the "Moonlighters" was his own fearlessness in going about the most disturbed places without a guard.

But the real secret of Sir Redvers Buller's success at that time was the fact that he exercised a judicious control over evictions then rife in the "kingdom of Kerry". He inquired into every case of intended eviction, and if he was not satisfied that it was justified, he refused to lend the assistance of the military and police at his disposal to the civil forces of the sheriff. That meant, of course, that evictions under such circumstances could not take place. Sir Redvers certainly left Kerry peaceful. He afterwards became Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle.

Birmingham councillors are much elated over the success of their great municipal undertakings, of which Alderman Clayton, the finance chairman, has just given some interesting particulars in his annual financial statement. During the twenty-seven years the gas and water undertakings had been in the hands of the Corporation, said the alderman, they had not cost the ratepayers a farthing. On the contrary, they had yielded a solid return of considerably over a million, made up as follows: Gas profits, £709,000; interest on reserve fund, £49,000; aid towards the cost of public lighting through the supply of gas at half the retail price, £199,000; profits of the Water Department, £48,000. To this total of £1,005,000 was added £236,000 in the way of provision for the gas debt, so that the total benefit to the ratepayers amounted to about a million and a quarter. The report was received with an outburst of applause, as well it might.

PURELY PERSONAL.

He had served for a while in the engineering department of the Royal Navy, but did not like the position and prospects of engineers in the service as it then was, and he gave it up and went to sea again in a merchant steamer. When fortunes were being made in blockade-running, Allan signed on as chief engineer, and made a first successful trip into the Savannah river. A second run ended in disaster. One dark night, as the blockade-runner with all lights masked ran into the Savannah, she was suddenly hailed by a Federal cruiser that was waiting for her in the darkness. "Stop your engines or we shall sink you", was the summons from the cruiser, which had suddenly shown her lights and run out her guns close alongside.

"I stopped the engines", said Sir William, as he told the "story, and began to blow off steam. A boat from the Federal ship had come alongside, and suddenly an officer rushed into my engine-room and put a revolver to my head. He was in a rage, and told me I had opened the valves and was trying to sink the steamer. I must close them at once. I asked him who he was, and he answered, I'm the engineer of the steamer that has taken you. I can't believe you are an engineer, I said quietly, or you would have a spanner or an oil-can in your fist, instead of fooling about with a pistol, and you would know that I am only blowing off a bit of steam". At this cool reply the officer dropped his pistol and the two were soon good friends.

Imprisoned in Richmond, Allan tried in vain to get a letter out to the British consul. At last, one night, a chance word of the sentry placed over the prisoners told him that the man was from his own district. He got him to take out a letter, and subsequently he found the Confederate soldier to be the husband of a woman from his own native village. After his liberation Allan gave up the sea and became a foreman in an engineering works in the north of England. Things were going very badly, and the directors were talking of closing the works, when he suggested to one of them a plan and policy that might save the situation. He was asked to explain it to the board, and his ideas were accepted. Not only that, but he was appointed manager, with full power to carry his plans into execution. This was his chance and he took it. "I never worked so hard as in that year," he says. Within the first year his policy was amply justified by success. He had "taken at the flood" that tide in the affairs of men that leads to fortune, and was before many years at the head of a great engineering works of his own, the first, by-the-way, in all England to adopt the eight hours' system.

Business-like young politicians who aspire to high rank in the State may take encouragement from Mr. W. L. Jackson, one of the new Peers. Forty-five years ago, Mr. Jackson's father, who was a tanner, compounded with his creditors, and left his son, then a mere lad of seventeen, to do the best he could with the business. How young Jackson succeeded Leeds people remember with pride and satisfaction to this day. Not only did he put the concern on a new and substantial footing, in a very few years he honoured his dead parent by paying every creditor in full. And now the Jackson tannery at Buslingthorpe, Leeds, is one of the biggest and most important in the country, and its chief proprietor a peer of the realm—another proof of the old adage that there's nothing like leather. In political life Mr. Jackson has largely taken the place of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, the quiet, steady, imperturbable business man of the Government. He displayed that characteristic alike as Financial Secretary under Mr. Goschen and as Mr. Arthur Balfour's successor at the Irish Office. After 1895 no place was found for him in the ministry. He was held to have enough on his hands as the then newly-appointed Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, but everyone knows with what discretion he presided over the Jameson Inquiry and other matters.

Like the present Colonial Secretary, Mr. Jackson received his training in public affairs on the Town Council, but though an able local administrator, he never attained the Aldermanic Bench or the Mayoral chair. By the party then in power in Leeds, his Conservatism was deemed an insuperale bar. He did sit in the Mayoral seat eventually and that happened in 1895-6 when his political friends, triumphing, chose him to be the first Conservative Mayor of Leeds. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred only the following year, partly as a result of Mr. Jackson's own representations in high quarters Meanwhile, he had been made a Privy Councillor, and had hugely increased his majority as Member for North Leeds, a fact which alone indicates the measure of his popularity with his constituents. Much of that popularity is undoubtedly due to his cheeful sacrifice of time and money to advance the trade and general interests of Leeds.

Gibson had charge of the pantry. He was a jolly roundfaced man, and a regular brick, but as sedate and well-trained as a treasured butler should be. Gibson was an old family servant, who had waited on the Bennetts, father and son, for many years. When the old man, who founded the "New York Herald", died, he summoned Gibson to his bedside, and made him promise he would look after Jim, and never leave him. And, in his will, he left him £5 a week for life. Christianson, who for a decade and more has edited the Paris edition of the "New York Herald", is an up-to-date Scandinavian, who was at one time boatswain aboard the Namouna.

It is perfectly true, as Joe Hatton pointed out in one of his Cigarette Papers, some time ago, that Bennett navigates his own yacht. Nevertheless, he employs a captain, and on one occasion, when he had a quarrel with this useful gentleman, and, dismissing him at a moment's notice, put him ashore, he ran the Namouna between a couple of menacing rocks somewhere near Nice. On an officer being sent to him from a French man-of-war to offer him assistance, and tell him he was in a most perilous position, Bennet coolly answered: Yes, I know I am, and I want to see how I can get out of it by myself.

The death of Albrecht, King of Saxony, adds Mr. Edward Vizetelly, recalls the occupation of Nancy, during the Franco-German war, by three men and a corporal in his command—an event that gave rise to a good deal of joking in the newspapers at the time. I happened to be seated at the Cafe Baudot, on the Place Stanislas, sipping a mazagran, when these four cavalrymen, as fearless as they were unexpected, suddenly appeared at the corner of the stately town hall facing me, and inquiring the way to the railway station, put spurs to their nage and galloped off in the direction pointed out to them, to fell some of the telegraph poles and have a few yards of the metals torn up.

Although only three men and a corporal actually entered Nancy on that afternoon, 150 blue hussars were drawn up outside on the high road to Chateau-Salins. Presently an officer came in to calmly demand a war contribution of £12,000 from the Government chest, £2,000 from the town, and rations for the 150 men and horses. The city fathers, assembling in haste, had no difficulty in convincing this gentleman that the State treasurer had fled with the State cash, and they then earnestly pleaded, on the ground of poverty, for a reduction in the amount demanded of the municipality. But the officer, who was no fool, slyly answered: A town with such beautiful buildings and so sumptuous a town hall must be wealthy, and I am sure you will have no more difficulty in complying with ou orders than in giving a mouthful of bread. Of course he got his £2,000 and rations, but not without a threat.

Coffee and dry toast had been ordered for four o'clock the following morning, but before that hour the 150 cavalrymen had silently disappeared in the darkness. At nine o'clock in the same forenoon, attended by a brilliant staff, the Crown Prince Albrecht, who has just died King of Saxony, entered the capital of Lorraine at the head of I know not how many dashing regiments of hussars of different colours, dragoons, lancers, and white cuirassiers. The late King was then a tall, robust, handsome man just turned forty, with a heavy, fair moustache, mutton-chop whiskers, blue eyes, and a very prominent aquiline nose. On this occasion he commanded a cavalry division of the army corps of the Prince Royal of Prussia, and a little later on did rattling good service in charging the French under the much-maligned Bazaine, at Gravelotte.

Amidst this "tohubohu" of German troops pouring into drowsy Nancy, whom should I espy but Hilary Skinner of the "Daily News", to whom you referred last week, and Landells of the "Illustrated London News", who were creaping along in a hooded gig, with a very sorry nag between the shafts, in search of a hotel. Archibald Forbes passed through the town a little later on, and Colonel since General Walker, the military attache, also brought a breath of home with his long braided blue frock coat and neat military cap, reminding one of the 'Guards.' I remember accompanying him to the riding-school in search of a charger, but nothing came up to his standard among the rather poor cattle trotted out to him.

UNDER THE ROYAL PATRONAGE OF
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H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA.
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.
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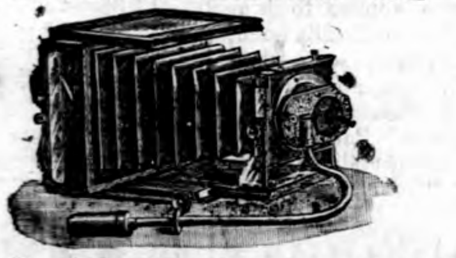

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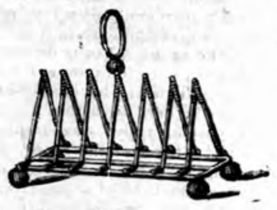

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